The flood first commenced on the night of the 12th, gradually increasing till mid-day of the 13th, when it receded slightly, but again returned higher than before on the 14th, and did not abate until the 15th.

C. REAY, *Captain*,
District Superintendent.

SHAHABAD;
ARRAH,
The 1st October 1864.

List of Villages, &c., damaged by the late Flood.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Houses.	REMARKS.
Taree Mohullah ...	15	Different quarters of the Town of Arrah.
Munsha Pandy Bagh ...	28	
Mohullah Golah ..	9	
Baboo Bazaar ...	15	
Mahadawah ...	8	
Mahajun Tolah, 1st ...	2	
Muchwa ...	4	
Razzah (Kosym Tolah) ...	53	
Milka Tolah (Mohullah) ...	8	
Chuck Muzjid ...	13	
Boondel Tolah ...	5	
Lohar Tolah ...	8	
Kazi Tolah (Doad Totorah) ...	26	
Koelwar ...	4	
Dundheea ...	3	
Bohyarah ...	10	
Nurahee ...	5	
Chukehea ...	3	
Mahomedpore ...	8	
Cheyneporah ...	5	
Hureepore ...	1	
Chandee ...	25	
Sarempore ...	10	
Reeporah ...	5	
Bishonporah ...	8	
Jahanpoor ...	10	
Linghie (Burra) ...	13	
Ditto (Chotta) ...	5	
Meerah Chuk ...	9	
Begumpore ...	8	
Bheka Chuk ...	1	
Puckree ...	12	
Durrarah ..	2	
Mahomed Zummirnugger ...	8	
Ahirpoorah ..	30	
Bhaleeporah ...	3	
Chujungunge ...	12	
Bhyero ...	60	
Anaik ...	20	
Milkee ...	12	
Mohabeer Tolah ...	29	
Bungalows belonging to the Railway Company, Nowadha ...	3	
Peeprawhea ...	32	
Sheik Surye ...	2	
Motee Tolah ...	2	
Oolugunge ...	42	
Jumeerah ...	150	

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Houses.	REMARKS.
Luchmanpore ...	5	
Goosgunge ...	5	
Mowlabagh ...	25	
Bulbukah ...	30	
Chukeah ...	3	
Bukharah ...	12	
Bherampore ...	23	
Bhuloah ...	3	
Mawtoolie ...	6	
Rutonpore ...	11	
Shonodeah (Chota) ...	12	

C. REAY, *Captain*,
District Superintendent.

SHAHABAD,
The 1st October 1864.

From J. MACNAMARA, ESQ., District Engineer, Shahabad Roads, to the Magistrate of Shahabad,—(No. 566, dated the 23rd June 1865.)

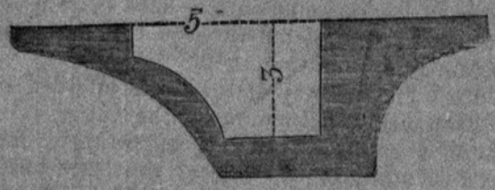
I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum of the 19th September last, calling for report regarding (*1st*) the course of the late flood through Shahabad; (*2nd*) its height; and (*3rd*) the damage it caused to public and private property.

2. The course and extent of the flood are shewn in the accompanying Sketch Map. The light blue shade represents the extent of country that was affected by the flood and may be estimated at 250 square miles, and the dark shades along the bank shew the principal points where the river overflowed.

3. Proceeding from Arrah the site of the nearest spill is at a point four hundred yards south of the Village of Biheyarrah and a mile east of Chandee, where a valley strikes out at right angles from the Soane and leads into the Sayarrah Nullah, which flows during the rains under the line of Railway through the Sayarrah Bridge between Jumera and Arrah. Near the river bank the valley is about 250 yards wide with slopes that descend gradually towards the centre, where the lowest depth is about 12 feet. The Soane as it enters the plains flows through an elevated ridge, and the fall from it across Shahabad in the direction of the Ganges is at the rate of about 2½ feet to the mile. In places on the margin of the river the difference is much greater, owing to the deposits of previous floods that have formed into low shelving mounds. At the particular locality under remark the river consists of two curved reaches of very considerable extent. From the lower of these branches the valley that leads into the Sayarrah Nullah, and it was in a measure separated from the river by one of the mounds just described. This year the stream impinged with great force on the concave bend of the curve, encroached on the land to the extent of about 150 yards, cut through the "mounds," and increased the discharging capacity of the valley by a depth of 24 inches.

4. Leaving Biheyarrah and proceeding up the river to between Khungaon and Bishoonpur, marked B. on Sketch Map, the bank dips for about a quarter of a mile, and the river spills over it more

or less during every high flood, but not to so great an extent as it did this season. A remarkable effect of the flood is observable in the centre of the dip. An old *Samul* tree, 60 feet in height and 16 feet original mean girth, was forced through the bank, a distance of 110 feet, and marked its tract by a channel of this section:



5. The next spill occurred at a quarter of a mile below Terkowl and between it and the Village of Rapehoorah, where the *kodon* stalks by their bent position shewed clearly the *trend* of the overflow. The valley is about a mile wide and leads from the Soane towards the Nugree Nullah in the direction of Arrah. It forms one of the principal escapes for the surplus waters of the Soane, and on the occasion of a flood is the part to which the attention of the inhabitants of the inundated country is principally drawn. After the great flood of 1845, when the Town of Arrah and the neighbouring villages were inundated in a manner similar to the occasion of the late flood, it was resolved to construct a dam across the valley. The work was undertaken by the Ferry Fund, but as it progressed petitions poured in from inhabitants of the adjacent villages, who urged most reasonably that the proposed obstruction to the natural escape of the flood would force the water to a higher level and involve the ruin of their villages. The question was referred to Calcutta and was decided in favor of the petitioners just as the dam had progressed over half the width of the valley, where it stands at present.

6. Between Terkowl and Sahar the spills were comparatively small and did not spread beyond the neighbourhood of the places where they occurred. Besides the spills mentioned the river overflowed at Dundiah, about a mile above the Soane Bridge, and to comparatively small extents at places here and there along the line already described.

7. The height of the flood may be defined as follows:—

I. At the gauge attached to the Soane Bridge the highest point to which the rive rose was 20 feet 7 inches above low water level.

II. At the Village of Jumera, midway between the Soane and Arrah, the highest flood level was 2 feet above the plinth of the temple south of the village.

III. At the Village of Aheerpurwah, between Jumera and Arrah, the flood was within 6 inches of the top of the plinth (brick-work) of the house belonging to Hosein Bux, Zemindar and Malik of Dhukoorah.

IV. At Arrah a great part of the City and Station was completely submerged. The road from the Dispensary to the Jail and Gopaley's Well on the one side, and from the Dispensary to the Railway on the other side, was flooded to a depth of about 18 inches.

V. The Dispensary was completely enclosed by the flood. The compound was in places 2½ feet under water, which was level with the base of the plinth at the main entrance into the Dispensary.

VI. At the Gangey Bridge the flood ran level with the stringcourse of the piers* 17½ feet above low water level.

* Since raised about 3 feet.

8. The loss caused to public property may be estimated as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
41,650 cubic feet Earth-work on the new Chuprah Road, at Rupees 1-8 per 100 feet ...	62	7	0
44,95,570 cubic feet Earth-work on the Koelwar and Arrah Road, at Rupees 1-8 per 100 feet ...	2,243	8	0
Earth-work on Arrah and Akhgoan Road ...	1,379	0	0
Earth-work on Arrah City Roads ...	450	0	0
Kaemnugger Bridge on the Arrah and Dinapore Road ...	25,000	0	0
Dameeah Bridge, Arrah ...	447	0	0
Chutpokur ,, ,, ...	786	13	6
Breaches along the Soane Road ...	783	0	0
Ditto on Gudehney and Arrah Road ...	315	0	0
Total ...	32,466	13	6

9. *Government Distillery.*—It may be interesting to compare the height and duration of the flood at the Soane Bridge with those of the Gangey Nuddee at Arrah. For the details of the former I am indebted to Mr. Maclare, Resident Engineer, Dinapore Division, East Indian Railway. On the evening of the 11th September 1864 the reading of the gauge at the Soane Bridge was 7½ feet; the river rose rapidly during the night, and at day-break of the 12th the gauge stood at 17 feet. By noon it rose to 20¼ feet, and by the evening the low lands from the river to within a mile or two of Arrah were submerged. The flood held steadily at this height for seventeen hours or until day-break of the 13th, when it fell to 20 feet, and by night-fall it lowered to 18 feet. It was now very generally believed that the flood had exhausted itself, but the hope was a false one, for at night she rose again, and by day-break of the 14th it topped the former readings and stood at 20 feet 7 inches. It raged at this height for thirty hours, after which it abated gradually; by noon of the 15th it fell to 19 feet, and by noon of the 16th 14½ feet, after which it subsided rapidly.

10. At Arrah the observations made at the Gangey Bridge are as follows:—

On the 11th September 1864 the Nuddee was at the ordinary height of 6 feet above low water level, and by the afternoon of the 12th it rose to 10 feet. At this time there was no general alarm of a flood. In the evening I proceeded down the Nuddee in a light pulling boat. The current was slack until we came to where the Nugree Nullah meets the Gangey about 2 miles below Arrah, and here, after repeated failures, we found it impossible to pursue our course down the Gangey by mere rowing, literally though proceeding down stream;

NOTE.—To allow of an approximate calculation of the amount of discharge the velocity may be assumed at feet per second: an approximate section of the valley is given above, and I have only to add that the flood line topped the valley by 1½ feet and spread over the country to the extent of a mile on either side.

at this point we labored upwards at the foot of an inclined plane. The volume of water brought down by the Nugree so exceeded the discharging capacity of the Gangey that where they met the waters rose and a fall was occasioned on either side. The Nugree was flecked with foam and shewed unmistakeably that the Soane had overflowed its bank. It was in vain to attempt to get to Kaemnugger, whither my attention was drawn by the sound of troubled waters occasioned, I have no doubt, by the flood breaking over the Arrah and Koelwar Road. It will be perceived from the details given above that at this time the gauge at the Soane pointed to 20¼ feet; that it remained so from noon of that day; that by the evening, five hours later, the low lands around Arrah were submerged; and (I may safely add) that in the course of another hour parts of the Arrah and Koelwar Roads were flooded. From these facts, combined to the readings of the Soane gauge, it may, I think, be established that when the gauge rises to 20¼ feet an inundation at Arrah is probable, and when it continues at that height for twelve hours the water is certain to flow into the City.

11. On the following morning, Tuesday, the 13th, the inhabitants of Arrah were surprised by the presence of water amidst their dwellings. It came from the direction of the Chutpakur Bridge, but as the morning advanced it also flowed in from behind the Dispensary, and again from the Village of Inayet, and spread gradually through the Town and Station over-topping most of the roads, but without causing much damage. The readings of the gauge at the Gangey Nuddee were at 8 o'clock A. M. 13 feet; at 11 o'clock A. M. 14½ feet; and at this latter height the water stood the greater part of the day, shewing slight symptoms of subsidence towards the evening. It will be perceived that on the morning of this date the gauge at the Soane Bridge stood at 20¼ feet, at which height it had remained for seventeen hours, and that it fell rapidly to 18 feet, where it stood during the course of the day, after which the general impression was that the flood had exhausted itself and was over.

12. Next morning, Wednesday, the 14th, the Gangey Nuddee stood at 17 feet, having risen rapidly during the night and continued so for 21 hours, when it increased to 17½ feet, its highest flood level, and remained so for five hours, during which time the *clear* afflux or headwater at the Bridge was 12 inches, and the velocity of the current 8 feet per second. The water in the Station and City, instead of lessening, as was expected from the appearance of the flood on the evening of the 13th, rose during the night; attained on the 14th the greatest height of the day before, maintained that level throughout the forenoon, and increased towards the evening. Throughout the day and night of Wednesday, the 14th, the excitement in the town was great; there was water every where, and every where was it the endeavour of the inhabitants of the respective *Mohullahs* to drain it off from their dwellings by cutting away the road, or to shut it out by damming a drain, measures that were of course prevented by the inhabitants of the adjoining *Mohullahs*, whose interests were affected thereby. This, combined to the confusion caused by the tumbling down of houses in certain parts of the town, and the general agitation consequent on the novel features of an aquatic existence, produced a state of anxiety that it is difficult to exaggerate.

13. After the troubled night just described the flood continued at Arrah without abatement until 6 A. M. of Thursday, the 15th, when it commenced to fall. By noon it decreased to 16 feet at the Gangey Nuddee, and by the evening its final subsidence was no longer a question of doubt.

14. The damage to private property occurred principally in *Mohullahs* Mahadewah, Nowadah, Aherpool, and Shekhwully Muzjid in the Town of Arrah; and at Aheerpurwah, Jumera, and Lachunpore of the neighbouring villages. Particulars of the amount of loss have been already, I understand, submitted through the Police, and I abstain from repeating them.

15. The Railway embankment afforded a basis of observation that embraced the entire extent of the flood and presented an opportunity for the practical study of the subject that can rarely be equalled. On Wednesday, the 14th, when the inundation was at its highest, a party of Railway gentlemen—whom I accompanied—were busily engaged in protecting the Bridges along the line from the fury of the flood. As we proceeded slowly along the embankment, taking notes at almost every Bridge, the panorama was grandly impressive. The aspect of the country but lately so familiar to us was altogether lost under the vast expanse of water that everywhere met the eye. Each Bridge marked a torrent that raged amidst the accumulated flood of the upper side, until the waters shot through the arches and seethed and bubbled and eddied away far into the distance. The amount of afflux or headwater on the upper side of the embankment was subject of general speculation. The estimation of heights and distances on water is proverbially deceptive, and in no instance perhaps is this more felt than in the case of a great flood where a feeling of exaggeration is frequently induced and the eye becomes dazzled by the glassy expanse to which it is confined. Moving along in trollies the afflux appeared to many to be about 3½ feet in height, and it was only after repeated trials, calculated on the fall of the water lines on the portions of the piers above and below the Bridge by counting the respective courses of brickwork left above water, that we arrived at an approximation of the true difference. The practice of defining the afflux of a flood by the difference of the water lines on the upper and lower sides of the piers of a Bridge is open, I think, to objection, for the reason, that as the stream breaks on the piers and swells upon them it does not give the true height of the *volume* of water. For this reason I took my observations, either at the wing walls of the Bridges, or a short distance behind them, by marking securely on the embankment the water lines of the upper and lower sides, and afterwards found the difference with a levelling instrument. By this means I found the afflux at the Bridges to be generally (25) twenty-five inches, which, by the ordinary hydraulic rules, gives a velocity through them of (11½) eleven and a half feet per second. Subsequently I measured the length and height of the waterway through the line of embankment that was affected by the flood, and ascertained that the sectional area so affected amounted to 24,266 square feet, as per annexed detail. This gives a discharge of 30,107,322,000 cubic feet for the thirty hours that the gauge of the Soane pointed to 20 feet 7 inches; for the forty-one hours that the gauge stood at 20 feet 3 inches I calculate the velocity

at 9 feet per second, which gives an additional discharge of 28,256,396,400 cubic feet; and for the intermediate period that the gauge varied from 20 to 18 feet I assume the velocity at 7 feet per second, and the discharge at 11,667,196,800 cubic feet, giving in all the total discharge of the flood across Shahabad at 70,030,915,200 cubic feet.

16. During this time the Railway Bridges underwent a severe trial, and on close inspection many of them shewed signs of considerable scour at their sides and foundations. The injuries they sustained were much greater than was anticipated at the time, and there can be no doubt that had it not been for the remedial measures that were so promptly applied some of them would have been fatally undermined. As it was, one Bridge of 20 feet arches presented after the flood the novel appearance of having the foundations of one of its piers and half of the inverts on either side completely undermined to about half the entire width of the Bridge, that portion of the structure stood out in mid air, and it is alarming to reflect how it bore the weight of the trains that passed over it. It was providential that the line was single, and that the rails only covered the upper half of the Bridge, the part which was not undermined. There can be no doubt that the waterway through the portion of line tested by the late flood is insufficient.

17. The greatest height to which the river rose at the Soane Bridge was 20 feet 7 inches, the width of the river is 4,536 feet, and the fall of the bed per mile, as given by Colonel Dickens in page 8 of his "Soane Canal Project" is 1·7 feet. Then $\angle = \frac{9}{10} \angle 2fd = 7{\cdot}95$ velocity of the river per second, where f=fall of bed, and a hydraulic mean depth. Colonel Dickens, in his Table of the flood discharge of the Soane, page 8, enters interrogatively the highest rise of the river at Koelwar at "25" feet. This height, I think, is excessive, and, as remarked by Colonel Dickens, is not borne out by the observations taken since 1853 at the Soane Bridge, where the highest flood, that of 1262-63, which only held for few hours, was 20 feet 9 inches.

Of course the effect of a flood as regards the spill across country is dependent as much on the length of time the flood lasts as on the height to which it attains; but if the height of 25 feet, suggested by Colonels Dickens, be only substituted for the actual height of the late flood, it will follow that during September last the Railway and Arrah and its in habitants ought to have been washed away.

18. Great floods like that under notice come apparently after long intervals. They are generally associated with the destruction of public and private property and are well impressed on the memories of the inhabitants of the place. The last flood that inundated Arrah and the country around in the manner of the present one occurred in 1845 and washed away the Karmnugger and Gangey Bridges, both large structures, and a new line of road between Chuprah and Arrah. The height of a flood that happened so long ago cannot be at all accurately defined from the ordinary statements of the people around, and we have no official record to which we might refer; but I feel assured that I shall be considered safe in accepting the testimony of Mr. Charles Davis, of Rhotas, as to the height to which the waters rose at Akberpore. Mr. Davis was there at the time and from actual *marks* of the respective flood lines he finds that the height of the flood of 1845 was over a foot in excess of that of the present one, but that the duration in all eighteen hours was considerably less. My enquiries lead to the conclusion that in the neighbourhood of Arrah the difference between the two floods was very little. This conclusion is in no way inconsistent with the excess height at Akberpore given by Mr. Davis.

19. The fact that no injury was caused to Railway or country during 1862-63, when the Soane was 2 inches higher than it was during the late flood, occasioned some speculation at the time; and it was conjectured that the Tirkowl or other *bunds* had given way and opened a passage for the waters. It was also conjectured that the line of embanked and unbridged road along the right bank of the Soane under construction by the Public Works Department prevented the free escape of the flood across the right bank of the river, and that a disproportionately great volume of water was in consequence forced across the left or Shahabad side. The latter question is one that seriously affects Shahabad, and I have delayed the submission of this report in the expectation of being enabled to make an inspection of the road and clear up the matter, but my more immediate duties have prevented my doing so. I learn, however, that the subject has been taken up by the Railway Authorities, whose interests are affected thereby; and that Mr. Shervinton, Resident Engineer, East Indian Railway, has been deputed to examine and report thereon.

20. There can be nothing to wonder at on the fact that no injury was caused to the Railway in 1862-63 when the flood was 2 inches higher than it was during the late flood. The injury caused to a line of embankment such as the Railway, situated at an average distance of 10 miles inland, is not always dependent so much on the *height* as on the duration of a flood, premising of course that the water is sufficiently high to overtop the banks of the river. I have shewn in paragraph 10 that when the gauge at the Soane rises to 20¼ feet the river may be expected to spill over its banks in the direction of the Railway and Arrah; that its continuance at that height for five hours at least just suffices to fill the low lands around the Railway; that seven hours later the flood begins to flow through the Railway into Arrah; and that four hours more, or in all thirteen hours, are required to elapse before the flood becomes at all alarming. The flood of 1862-63 was as high as 20 feet 9 inches, but then it only stood so for two hours, and it is easy to understand how a flood of 20 feet 9 inches in height, that only lasted for two hours, should be less injurious than a flood of 20 feet 3 inches, that lasted say for *even* sixteen hours.

21. I have described the Tirkowl embankment in paragraph 5, and it only remains to add that on the Shahabad side of the river neither that nor any other *bund* could have provoked the flood in the slightest degree.

22. As to the new line of road along the right bank of the Soane, I learn from Mr. Shervinton that the Executive Engineer in charge of it repudiates most emphatically the conjecture that it prevented the free escape of the flood across the right bank of the river to the detriment of the Railway; also that he accounts for the spill of the present season in comparison with that of 1862-63 when the Soane was higher, by the fact that during the late flood the gauges was lower than it was during 1862-63, and that, therefore, the rush of water through the Soane and the scour under the Railway Bridges were greater. The latter question, as far as it concerns the present subject, is easily determined by separating, *(first,)* the rush of water in the Soane from; *(second,)* the spill across country and the rush of water through the Railway Bridges. During the flood of 1862-63 the current of the Soane was confined to its natural course between the banks of the river, save for the few hours that the water overflowed, only just long enough to fill the low lands and to spread quietly and to a comparatively small depth around and about the Railway. Arrah was altogether unaffected by the inundation. Of course there was no scour under the Railway Bridges, and even that comparatively insignificant embankment running parallel with the Railway, the Arrah and Dinapore Road stood above flood level.

23. That the new line of unbridged road did not prevent the free escape of the flood across the right bank of the river renders it probable that the embankment was too low to provoke the flood and that the water flowed quietly over it. I can well believe that for the nineteen years that have elapsed between the flood of 1845 and the late flood the spill across the right bank of the river was trifling, and that, judging by the experience of this period, only the spill of 1864 would be incredible. I regret that I have not yet been able to carry out my intention of taking a cross section of the Soane at Sahar, or at the lowest point where the capacity of the river was equal to the flood, *i. e.*, where there was no overflow. The difference between this section and the section of the river at Koelwar would give nearly the entire spill of the flood, and from the data given above with reference to the flood discharge through the Railway across Shahabad it would be easy to form a very fair approximation of the extent of the spill, if any, across the right bank of the river. That there is an extensive spill across this bank of the river during extraordinary floods appears to be almost beyond question. Colonel Dickens, in his work above referred to, page 7, describes in detail the spill on both banks of the river, and a reference to his contour lines shews that the country on the right bank is nearly uniform with that of the left. The description and the contour lines as regards the left or Shahabad side of the river correspond closely with the ascertained results of the late flood, and it is difficult to believe that they do not equally apply to the right or Behar side of the river. However, the Superintending Engineer of the Behar Circle and Mr. Shervinton are now inspecting this line of country and the question will soon be placed beyond doubt.

24. The probable effect of a simultaneous flood of the Soane and Ganges might form an interesting subject of enquiry. The comparatively recent traces of the Soane that are scattered across the central and lower portions of the District, and the existence of old beds of the river in various parts point to the action of some unusual phenomenon. Mr. Shervinton, lately in charge of the Soane Division, states that the bed of the Soane at Koelwar is ascertained to be nearly (30) thirty feet higher than the highest flood of the Ganges below Koelwar; Captain Meade, Executive Engineer, Gya Division, seems to be of opinion (see paragraph 22) that the highest level of the gauges in 1862-63, when the flood of the Soane was 2 inches higher than it was during the late flood, retarded the velocity of the current and therefore prevented injury to the Railway; and my own experience derived from occular demonstration shews that the back-water from the Ganges, when in high flood, flows into Arrah up to within (1½ feet) a foot and a half of the height of the late flood of the Soane. If it be considered necessary to further elucidate this subject, I should be glad to bestow on it during the coming cold weather all the assistance in my power.

In conclusion, I beg to draw attention to the details of afflux and velocities collected during the late extraordinary flood. Probably I only betray ignorance when I assume that the proper afflux and velocity to be allowed for waterways through embankments, or for hill streams, subject to floods that extend over a limited period, are as yet very vaguely defined.

The only official document on the subject that I can trace is Colonel Abbott's Memorandum on Bridges for Indian Rivers published at Roorkee; and that restricts (I quote from memory) the afflux at a Bridge to five inches, a height that is manifestly underrated in its application to floods in India.

Detail shewing the extent of the Flood through the Bridges on the line of the Railway in Shahabad.

Number.	Names of Bridges.	Number of Arches.	Number of spaces.	Height of flood on the 14th September 1864.	Height of flood on the 12th and 13th September 1864.	Total for the 14th September 1864.	Total for the 12th and 13th September 1864.
1	Koelwar ...	7	20	5	4	700	560
2	Dhundeeha Nullah ...	9	20	5	4	900	720
3	Ditto ditto ...	5	20	5	4	500	400
4	Kolhareah and Dhundeeha Sewanah ...	1	12	4½	3½	54	42
5	Kolpareah ...	7	15	2	1	210	105
6	Sukuddee and Bhudwar Sewanah ...	15	10	5½	4½	825	675
7	Sukuddee ...	2	8	5½	4½	88	72
8	Ditto ...	3	8	6	5	144	120
9	Bhadwar Nullah ...	15	8	6	5	720	600
10	Ditto ditto ...	5	10	5½	4½	275	225
11	Ditto ditto ...	5	10	5	4	250	200
12	Sahecur ...	40	15	14	13	8,400	7,800
13	Jumera ...	3	10	10	9	300	270
14	Ditto ...	15	12	10	9	1,800	1,620
15	Ditto ...	10	12	8	7	960	840
16	Ditto ...	20	12	10	9	2,400	2,160
17	Pipraheean and Dewghar ...	9	12	10	9	1,080	972
18	Ditto ditto ...	9	10	10	9	900	810
19	Boheearah ...	5	10	6	5	300	250
20	Ditto ...	5	10	6	5	300	250
21	Nuwadah ...	1	5	5	4	25	20
22	Pukaree ...	7	10	4	3	280	210
23	Ditto ...	5	10	5½	4½	275	225
24	Chundwa Balie and Kaleeanpoor ...	5	10	6	5	300	250
25	Kaleeanpoor ...	3	10	4	3	120	90
26	Chorai ...	2	10	4	3	80	60
27	Ditto ...	3	10	4	3	120	90
28	Ditto ...	2	10	4	3	80	60
29	Chorai Deheree Sewanah ...	1	10	4	3	40	30
30	North of Deheree ...	3	15	5	4	225	180
31	Deheree Sewanah ...	3	15	5	4	225	180
32	North of Deheree ...	5	15	7	6	525	450
33	Ghoorohut ...	7	15	8	7	840	735
	Total ...	...	...	.....	.....	24,241	21,271

From S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officating Commissioner of the Patna Division,—(No. 4706, dated the 31st July 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 236, dated the 10th instant, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the clear and intelligent Report submitted by Mr. J. Macnamara, the District Engineer, on the inundation of the River Soane in September of last year, and I am to request that the thanks of Government for the Report may be communicated to Mr. Macnamara.

2. The Report has been made over to the Public Works Department for any orders that may be necessary in that Department, and it will moreover be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

3. The enclosures of your letter are returned, copy being kept for record.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

Ganges River
BEHAR
ARRAH
Kaisrungur
Chandra
Ullerpoor
Khungoor
Nurnpoor
Bishumpoor
Ukhgaon
Nuraingunge
Chilpose
Doorhobi
Surkee Chuk
Sundais Chuk
Kaira Kairsee
Nuraingunge
SOANE RIVER
BOHORE
Bupsee Dubree
Subar
Dawdhee
SHAHABAD.
Plan Shewing
COURSE OF FLOOD IN
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES
Sd/ J. McNamara
Dist Engineer
Shahabad Roads.

No. 31.] [419]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Rules for the examination of Officers in the Police Department.

From MAJOR J. R. PUGHE, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2686, dated the 14th July 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for consideration and approval, a letter I propose to issue on the subject of the examination of Assistants in the Police Department.

2. At the present time much doubt exists as to the exact subjects on which these young Officers are to be examined. At each examination in which I have been a Member there has been a discussion and reference on the subject.

3. I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to sanction the rate of pay, *viz.*, Rupees 250, being passed to all Third Grade Assistants; at present there are only six drawing Rupees 200.

4. I take this opportunity of observing, with reference to the letter No. 3, dated 2nd May last, from the Central Committee, remarking upon the failure of the Assistant Superintendents at the late examination, that it is not usual for young Civilians to pass under two years. I have known many instances where much longer time was taken, and this too by young men who have come straight from a long scholastic training. I think, therefore, that the observations made by the Committee are scarcely borne out by the facts, and I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will approve of extending of the time given to the length now proposed.

Circular from LIEUTENANT G. B. JOHNSTONE, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to all Deputy Inspectors-General and District Superintendents of Police,—(No. —, dated the July 1865.)

IN paragraph 3 of the Rules for examination of Assistant Superintendents issued with Circular No. 14, dated 10th July 1863, it is ruled that "from the 1st April 1864 no Assistant Superintendent will be promoted to a higher class until he has passed the examination by the First Standard, and no Assistant Superintendent will be promoted to be a District Superintendent until he has passed by the Second Standard in languages, and by the First Standard in other respects."

2. Up to the present time only seven out of seventy-two Assistants of the Bengal Police have passed by the First Standard, and none have as yet passed by the Second Standard.

3. It has been represented to the Officiating Inspector-General that this lamentable failure has been caused, *firstly*, by a very general misconception which at first prevailed as to the exact nature of the examination which Assistant Superintendents were required to pass. Most of the Assistants who came up for examination in April 1864 having been under the impression that they were not required to pass the Judicial papers; and *secondly*, that several of the Senior Assistants have been officiating as District Superintendents since they first joined, and their time has been so fully occupied in organizing and establishing the new system of Police that they have never had the leisure necessary to study for these examinations.

4. The Officiating Inspector-General is willing to give due weight to these representations, and he is desirous of making every allowance for those Officers whose time has no doubt been very fully occupied in the numerous and harassing duties which devolved upon them in the first organization of the new Constabulary. At the same time he cannot but feel that the great majority of the Assistants have not exerted themselves, as they ought to have done, with a view to passing their examinations. The reports of the Examiners of the two last Committees have been most discreditable to Assistant Superintendents, and the Officiating Inspector-General conceives it to be his duty to adopt such measures as will compel Assistants to exercise greater dilligence and to

prevent the disgrace of such repeated failure in passing their examinations.

5. With the concurrence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor it is now notified to Assistant Superintendents that all who do not pass within eighteen months from this date will be reduced to the lowest grade of Probationary Assistants on Rupees 250 per mensem. There will in future be three grades of Assistants on Rupees 400, 300, and 250.

6. All Assistants will on first joining be placed in the lowest grade as Probationers on Rupees 250; on passing the First Standard of Examination they will receive Rupees 300; and on passing the Second Standard they will receive Rupees 400 per mensem, and from the First Grade on Rupees 400 alone will promotions be made to the grade of District Superintendents.

7. The Officers as per margin, the Officiating Inspector-General considers, have had good excuse for not passing, and they will be promoted, as a special case, to the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents as vacancies occur.

Lieutenant Sanderson.
Lieutenant Howey.
Captain W. Gordon.
Mr. J. H. Thompson.
„ R. T. O'Connor.
„ H. T. Baker.
Captain G. B. Fisher.
Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury.
Lieutenant A. Wilkinson.

8. An Assistant who does not pass by the First Standard within eighteen months will be liable to removal, and in no case will he be allowed to remain longer than two years without passing. A special report will further be submitted yearly as to his progress in knowledge of his work. Should this be unsatisfactory he will also be subject to removal.

9. In order that there may be no further doubt as to the subject in which an Officer has to pass, the following are specified :—

FIRST STANDARD.

ONE LANGUAGE.

(Colloquial—translation, dictation, and reading.)

A paper in the Laws and Regulations as laid down in paragraph 59 of the Government Resolution dated 22nd September 1862 and in the Inspector-General's Circular.

A paper containing questions on the Abkarry and Salt Regulations.

At the following examination the Candidate must pass by the First Standard in a second language.

SECOND STANDARD.

Must pass in two languages (by Second Standard) and the first Standard of the Judicial paper as given to Assistant Magistrates.

Assistants will make themselves acquainted with the date of the assembly of the Committee before which they are to appear, and no excuse, except duly certified sickness or a special order from Government, will in future be taken for non-attendance at such examinations.

From the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No. 623T, dated H. M.'s Yacht *Rhotas*, the 3rd August 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3686, dated the 14th ultimo, and, with reference to the Circular relative to the examination of Assistants in the Police Department, therewith submitted, to say that in paragraph 7 the words "recommended for promotion" should be substituted for "promoted." With this exception the Circular is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. This correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a copy will be forwarded to the Board of Examiners.

General Report on the Rajshahye Division for 1864-65.

From C. H. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 161, dated the 5th July 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the General Report of this Division for the year 1864-65 as prescribed in your Circular No. 94 of 18th July 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S TOUR.

2. I took charge of the Commissionership at the very end of 1863-64. Owing to urgent arrears of Office work I was unable to attempt any tour during the rainy season of 1864, and the country was not dry enough for camp till the end of November. I left Berhampore on the morning of the 26th November and marched leisurely across the Moorshedabad *viâ* Titalya, Acrigunge, and Khurchaka to the Rajshahye District, reaching Bauleah on 28th November, where I remained till 8th December, having my time most fully occupied with inspection of Offices, bunds, and roads, and with the preparations for the Agricultural Exhibitions, &c., &c.

3. On the 9th December I began my march to Pubna *viâ* Surdah, (where I had to inspect the Burrul River with the view of having it brought under the Canal Navigation Act,) Rajahpore, Lollpore, and Dussorea. Many villages I rode through seemed to have suffered much in the great Cyclone of October. Huge trees were lying about in all directions and the destruction of boats on the river had been very great; most of the fallen huts had been erected. The crops had not, I think, suffered materially.

4. I remained at Pubna from 14th December to 5th January, during which time I made the usual inspection of the Government Offices, visited the Commercolly Sub-Division, presided at the Local Committee Meetings for the Agricultural Exhibition, and also at the examination of, and distribution of Prizes to, the girls of the Pubna Female School—a most interesting ceremony—closely scrutinized the Sudder Distillery system as pursued in Pubna, visited the English School and Dispensary, and inspected Roads and Jail, &c., &c.

5. I left Pubna for Beauleah on 6th January, marching back the same route as that above adverted to (my presence there being urgently required, as the Agricultural Exhibition was to open on 17th January) and arriving just in time on the 11th to preside at a great Meeting on the Exhibition ground of the Divisional Committee. From the 11th to the 26th I had little leisure for anything but work connected with the Exhibition and for the reception of the numerous Native Landed Proprietors who had flocked into the Station. The Agricultural Exhibition went off with remarkable success, and has, I doubt not, done much good in many ways apart from Agriculture. As it has, however, been already separately reported on, I need say no more regarding it in this communication.

6. On the 27th January I left Beauleah for Bograh marching *viâ* Pootea (the Landholders of which I there met) to Nattore. The latter small station, and the town, which is a large and apparently a flourishing one, were thoroughly inspected by me. I here took the opportunity, too, of inspecting part of the new Railway feeder (which is progressing satisfactorily and will be of great benefit) from Nattore to Dadapore near Kooshtea. I also saw the great Nattore Zemindars or Rajas, as they are called by the people, and visited them at their family residences. I drove, too, to Dighapoteah, (two or three miles from Nattore,) the family residence of the ward Raja Promothnath Roy, (he is at the Wards' Institution in Calcutta,) which I went over in company with the Manager, and I gave directions on matters which called for my notice. When there I visited the Anglo-Vernacular School, which is cheifly supported by the Raja.

7. From Nattore I had intended marching on to Bograh, but I unexpectedly found that the road where it crosses for many miles the great Chundrabutee Beel, or rather Lake, as it is in the rainy season, was so bad that carts could not travel. I was obliged, therefore, to leave my main camp at Nattore and dâk over to Bograh, which I did on the 30th January, returning to Nattore on 2nd February. There was nothing to detain me at Bograh; but during my stay there I carefully inspected the Government Offices, the Town, the Jail, the Charitable Dispensary and Library, Sudder Distillery, had interviews with the Native Officials and others, and visited the English and Vernacular Schools, with the former of which I was particularly pleased, &c.

8. As my arrangements did not admit of my going on to Rungpore, which, though the next District, is upwards of seventy miles from Bograh, I marched back to Beauleah, where I had to discuss with the new Collector, Mr. Robinson, and the Abkarry Deputy Collector, Baboo Mothooranath Banerjee, on the present system of Ganjah cultivation and to consult with them on the fresh rules which it is proposed to pass with the view of preventing the extensive illicit practices which are supposed to exist in regard to that drug.

9. I was at Beauleah from 5th February to 12th February, during which time, besides matters connected with Ganjah, &c., &c., the Exhibition proceedings had to be wound up. I also (which I had not before had time to do) visited the English School, the Anglo-Vernacular School (in which no fees are taken) endowed by Lokenath Moitry and known by his name, the Government Vernacular School, the Charitable Dispensary, and the Sudder Distillery, &c.

10. Leaving Beauleah on 13th February I marched back to Berhampore, to which I returned on 15th February, having arranged to meet there the Deputy Inspector-General on the subject of reductions in the Police Force.

11. Here my tour for the cold season terminated. I had intended, if possible, to go on to Maldah, but after an absence from Head-Quarters of close on three months I had of course a good deal of Office work to clear off, and the Half-yearly Examination coming on in the beginning of April I was unable to go out again. Out of the seven Districts (several of them very inaccessible) forming the Division three, *viz.*, Maldah, Rungpore, and Dinagepore, were thus left unvisited; but my predecessor was there less than a year before, and I shall myself visit them (I met the Magistrates of Maldah and Dinagepore and the Joint Magistrate of Rungpore at the Exhibition) all very shortly—certainly before the end of December 1865. The Districts to which my tour extended during the past season were those which the late Commissioner did not go to in the previous season. But for the Agricultural Exhibition necessarily falling at the time, I should otherwise have been at the farthest District of my charge, the whole Division would have been visited by me.

12. The above sketch of my general proceedings, though of course it does not contain anything like a minute account of all I saw and did, will, I trust, prove satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor. I have only to add that throughout my tour I made myself accessible to all classes and did my best to obtain a thorough knowledge of every thing connected with the country I passed through or near.

MAGISTRATES' TOURS.

13. *Moorshedabad.*—Mr. Mackenzie was in camp fifty-eight days, during which time he marched 654 miles all over his District. It was, he reports, simply a tour of inspection, there being no point of special interest to engage his attention.

14. *Bograh.*—Mr. Falcon was in camp sixty-one days in December, January, and February, during which period he was engaged in gaining a general knowledge of his District and the position, &c., of the Police Stations; in examining the Roads, Bridges, Ferries, and the Kurotea River; in settlement work, and in inducing the Zemindars to take an interest in the Agricultural Exhibition, &c., &c.

15. *Pubna.*—Mr. Hankey, who was Magistrate till the 16th April 1865, was unable, owing to my being at Pubna and at the Agricultural Exhibition, to go out into regular camp so early as he intended. He, however, got out early in February, but had only been a short time under canvas when a severe storm injured his tents so much that he was obliged, he reports, to return to re-fit. He was thus unable to make any *continual* stay in the interior, but he made a succession of short visits, and in the course of the year visited every part of his District, including the Sub-Division of Serajgunge once, and that of Commercolly several times. I am perfectly satisfied with what Mr. Hankey did in this respect. He sees more of his District than any other Magistrate in the Divison, and is one of the most active men in this way I have seen, a ride of twenty miles out to twenty miles back being nothing to him before breakfast.

16. *Rajshahye.*—Owing to the constant changes in the office of Magistrate, and to there being no Magistrate at all for a considerable period, no tour was made in the past year. Mr. Robinson for some time after he joined was unable to leave the Station owing to heavy Office arrears, and when about to proceed into the interior was ordered to Rungpore.

17. *Dinagepore.*—Mr. Simson was out for a considerable period (he has been called on to state the exact time) and travelled some 600 to 700 miles, inspecting *all* the roads of his District and visiting Abkarry and Income Tax Divisions, &c.

18. *Rungpore.*—Owing to the Magistrate having to devote a great part of his time to Commissariat work connected with the Bootan Expedition no regular tour was made. Mr. Tayler, however, went as far as Julpigooree. Mr. Robinson only took charge on 7th March and was unable to leave the Station.

19. *Maldah.*—Mr. Ravenshaw, notwithstanding his being absent on leave from the 17th October to the 19th December 1864, was, he reports, out in camp 116 days during the year and visited every portion of his District, being chiefly engaged in inspecting Roads, enquiring into Abkarry and Police matters, testing measurements, and making settlements, &c., &c.

WEATHER AND PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR.

20. *Moorshedabad.*—The Civil Surgeon gives *temperature*, &c., as follows:—

Temperature.	1864.
Mean maximum ...	83·5
Mean minimum ...	67·25
Mean for 1864 ...	74·87

21. The rain-fall was 53·08 inches.

22. The season on the whole was an average one and not marked by any unusual sickness. April and May were very hot and the rains did not set in till the middle of June. The heaviest rain fell in June and September. The Cyclone of October can hardly be said to have extended to this District. There was, however, a very severe gale which threw down a considerable number of huts and did some damage on the river.

23. *Bograh.*—The weather in this District is reported to have been "boisterous and unusual." The great Cyclone of October was felt in its full force and considerable loss of life and much damage to houses and trees resulted. A great part of the Town of Bograh was blown down and the Jail (a kutcha building with mud walls) received much injury. Heavy rain fell in February. Instead of the customary equinoctial gales in March most unusual hot winds blew for a considerable time, and from the 25th April the weather had been continually rainy. At the close of the year the rivers were higher than they ever before had been at that season. The public health is said to have been bad; cholera made its appearance, though not very violently, in December in the Town of Bograh, and during the last three months of the year was severe in many parts of the District, particularly to the east. A good deal of dysentery prevailed from July to December, and the Cyclone was succeeded by much intermittent fever.

24. *Pubna.*—The fall of rain was considerably in excess of the previous year. This District also suffered much from the great Cyclone, and the loss of life and property, particularly on the river, (of which, however, no accurate idea can be formed,) was great. Since the Cyclone the weather is reported to have been "very variable and uncertain." The season has not been marked by anything beyond the usual amount of sickness, except in Doolai and a few neighbouring villages about twenty miles to the east of Pubna, where an epidemic of the same nature as that which lately appeared in the Districts near Calcutta raged very badly during the months of September, October, and November. It began to abate in December, and has now, I am happy to say, ceased; but the loss of life for the small area infected has been enormous. A Native Doctor with medicines was deputed to the spot, and with the grant of Rupees 1,000 which the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned much jungle was cut and numerous wells, which were much wanted, have been dug to the great relief of the people. As this epidemic has been separately reported on, I need not, in this communication, enter into further particulars. The villages are not at all worse—so far as sanitary matters are concerned—than the common run of Bengalee villages, and there is nothing to account satisfactorily for the outbreak.

25. *Rajshahye.*—The amount of rain which fell was, according to the Civil Surgeon, 58 inches 5 degrees.

26 The first Thermometer statement supplied by the Civil Surgeon was so manifestly wrong that I was obliged to call for explanation. Dr. Bellew now sends the following Table copied, he reports, from the Daily Register kept at the Jail Hospital:—

1864. Months.	Thermometer in the Shade.	
	At Sunrise.	At 4 P. M.
	Degrees.	Degrees.
January ..	60	64
February ...	64	74
March ..	68	79
April ..	80	93
May ..	83	88
June ..	84	89
July ..	82	87
August ..	83	85
September ..	81	86
October ...	77	82
November ..	69	77
December ..	61	70

27. The health of the people was generally good and no epidemic prevailed. After the great Cyclone—which, however, was not experienced in its greatest fury in this District—a good deal of intermittent fever prevailed.

28. *Dinagepore.*—The rains of 1864 ceased early, much rain fell towards the end of April; it was much wanted. The station was visited by a Cyclone on the 20th April, which threw down many huts and did some damage to the Government Offices. It did not, however, extend far. The health of the people has been generally good. Fever much less than usual. Cholera has scarcely shewed itself.

29. *Rungpore.*—The season has been an average one, both in point of weather and health; rains set in about the middle of April. The Cyclone of October was not felt to a very great extent.

30. *Maldah.*—The rains of 1864 set in earlier than usual and continued without any unusual fall at one time till about the 15th October. The public health has been unusually good. There was no epidemic throughout the year beyond a few straggling cases of cholera in the Station of Maldah at the commencement of the cold weather. The slight outbreak, however, only lasted for about a fortnight.

31. On the 27th February occurred a tremendous hail storm, which caused immense destruction to the standing wheat, barley, and oats. A large number of cattle were also killed, but no loss of human life is ascertained to have actually occurred. The mangoe crop, one of the staple exports of the District, was utterly ruined. The tiled roof of the Station Jail was destroyed. The poor of the District will, it is feared, suffer severely for some time to come from the exceeding damage done to

the crops, &c. The Magistrate has been called upon for further particulars as to the extent of the storm, &c., &c. The fall of rain in 1864, as ascertained by Dr. VonLintzgy, was upwards of 93 inches, but as there is evidently some mistake in this, explanation has been called for. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 79¾ and the mean minimum was 61⅛.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

32. *Moorshedabad.*—The Charitable Dispensaries at Berhampore and Moorshedabad are in a very sound state and most carefully supervised by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Fleming. They are much appreciated by the public and the good they effect is great. An excellent Charitable Institution supported by public subscription and known as the Berhampore Poor Fund, of which the chief management rests with Baboo Poolin Behary Sein, a resident of Berhampore, also deserves notice in this place.

33. *Bograh.*—The Dispensary Funds are not very flourishing, many of the original subcribers no longer subscribing, consequently but few in-door patients can be admitted. The out-door patients daily average is 22¾. I am in correspondence with the Committee on the subject of the Dispensary, and hope next year to be able to report a decided improvement in the Funds, &c.

34. *Pubna.*—The funds of the Dispensary at the Station of Pubna are, I regret to say, far from flourishing. But very few in-door patients can on this account be accommodated, and from so ne cause the attendance of out-door patients is not what it should be. The arrear of subscriptions amount to upwards of Rupees 2,000, and great difficulty is said to be experienced in collecting enough to keep the Institution open. It appears to me, however, that the Institution has been much neglected by the Committee, who have till lately existed only in name, having never met since January 1862. It can hardly be expected, however, that a man of Dr. Parker's years can do much. The Magistrate is, under my directions, doing what he can to collect arrears and bring about a better feeling on the subject, and, I am confident, a little judicious energy is alone required to put the Dispensary on a prosperous footing. As Government are aware, Mr. Kenny, of Kooshtea, gave upwards of Rupees 12,000 towards the erection of the building which, though a very fine and large house, is much too large and not at all adapted for a Dispensary. The very repairs (and it is now in very bad repair) would swallow up the private subscriptions for many years; but as I am about to report separately on this subject, I need say no more in this letter. The Seraigunge Dispensary is apparently in a flourishing state, but would probably be the better for occasional inspection by a European Surgeon.

35. *Rajshahye.*—The Erosono Nauth Dispensaries at Bauleah and Nattore are in fair condition and effect much good. That at Nattore I found, on inspection, required considerable repairs. I have taken measures to have them completed at an early date.

36. Under this head I may also mention a most excellent Institution known as the Beauleah Dhurmsalah, or Alms House. This is supported by public subscription, the chief subscriber being the Tahirpore Zemindar, or, as he is known by the people, the Tahirpore Raja, Baboo Chunder Shekerressur Roy, a most excellent man and extensive landholder of very old family, who subscribes punctually Rupees 100 per mensem. The Institution has a Secretary and a Managing Committee who sit regularly, all proceedings being recorded, large sums are thus paid away every month, many poor blind and infirm people receiving a regular monthly allowance and also clothes at stated intervals. I presided last January at a crowded meeting of those interested in the charity and distributed, at the request of the Committee, money, clothes, &c., to a vast number of the usual recipients. It is, I consider, an Institution which reflects the highest credit on the Rajshahye District.

37. *Dinagepore.*—The only public charity in this District is the Charitable Dispensary at the Station. The usual reports have not been made to me regarding it, and, as I have not yet visited Dinagepore, I am not in a position to say any thing regarding it. Reports, however, have been called for and a further communication will be made on the subject.

38. *Rungpore.*—The Charitable Dispensary at the Station seems to be in a satisfactory state. There is another Dispensary at Titalya, but that has for some years been (under the orders of the Medical Department) in charge of the Purneah Authorities. From what I have ascertained, this Institution seems to have been for some years much neglected. I am in correspondence regarding it with the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and hope soon, if it is to be considered in this Division, which is doubtful, to see it placed on a more satisfactory footing.

39. *Maldah.*—The Dispensary here is much resorted to and held in great esteem. The chief subscribers, however, are Europeans. To this, however, there is an exception in Baboo Hungsogeer Gosain. This gentleman is not only a regular subscriber, but, when during the year money was required for the repairs of the building, he generously paid nearly the whole expense.

EDUCATION.

40. Education throughout the Division is, I believe, in a fairly prosperous state, and that which is offered by the Government Schools and Colleges is more and more appreciated every year. A lower class in the social scale is also beginning to take advantage of them. Schools in fact have only to be established to ensure pupils. There is a difficulty, however, in securing for any time the services of energetic competent under-masters owing to the small salaries offered; of course but few of the Native Masters reach a Head Mastership, and every Teacher nearly is aiming at other and more lucrative employment. Head Masters pretty generally have all their ambition concentrated on Deputy Magistracies, and the Junior Masters are most of them on the look on for Government Clerkships, &c. This is naturally found a great evil and one almost impossible to contend against at present.

41. *Moorshedabad.*—The Berhampore School and College (at the annual distribution of Prizes, at which I lately presided) is particularly flourishing, and the public are most fortunate in having a man so devoted to, and successful in, the cause of education as the Principal, Mr. Hand. All that is now wanted is the completion of the new College buildings, (now rapidly rising,) and I feel sure this Institution will hold its own against any similar Institution in the country. The late addition of the Law Professorship will, I am confident, prove a most wise and useful measure.

42. The Schools in the interior are also generally in a fair state. The Aided Anglo-Vernacular School at Goas has much interest taken in it by the Moonsiff of that place, Baboo Shamdhun Mookerjee, from which it derives much benefit. There is a Female School lately established at Berhampore and another at Lallbagh near the City of Moorshedabad, but female education does not seem to make much progress or to have yet taken firm root in this District.

43. *Bograh.*—I was much pleased with the English School at this Station. The Head Master is a very superior man, and I doubt not the character of the School will be much raised if he continues in his present post. There are no less than three Girls' Schools (two of them aided) in this out-of-the-way District, and the total number of pupils is forty-eight. There is a difficulty in obtaining School Mistresses, or the number of pupils would probably soon increase. The Magistrate presided at a late examination of the Girls' School in the Town of Bograh, and reports that he was "greatly surprised at the way they acquitted themselves in Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Dictation.

44. *Pubna.*—The English School is, I think, in a satisfactory state. As remarked above in paragraph 4, I found a flourishing Girls' School at this Station which owes its origin to a most respected and benevolent Native, Baboo Hurrish Chunder Surmah, M. D. He has had much opposition to contend against, but the School seems now to have taken firm root and the exertions made by him are unceasing. He has besides a Vernacular School under his chief charge, the boys of which also acquitted themselves well when they were examined before me. The District, which is a small one, has eight Anglo-Vernacular Aided Schools and about twelve Vernacular Aided Schools.

45. *Rajshahye.*—My inspection of the Beauleah English School did not impress me favorably. The Teachers seemed to me indifferent and without energy. The Lokenath Anglo-Vernacular School, in which no fees are taken, seemed to me to be flourishing, though the education there given is not of so advanced a nature as that of the Government English School. I was satisfied with what I saw of the Government Vernacular School.

46. The Anglo-Vernacular School at the residence of the Raja Presono Nath Roy, of Dighapoteah, a few miles from Nattore, was also inspected by me. It is a very useful Institution and might be much more so with greater supervision. The Masters appeared to me to be rather inefficient.

47. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, is an intelligent Officer, and the Government Aided Vernacular Schools are flourishing under his superintendence.

48. *Dinagepore.*—This is a decidedly backward District in the way of education, and the demand for educated men is only met by a supply from other Districts. There are nine Government Vernacular Schools and five Aided Vernacular Schools, but only one School in which English is taught. It is, I think, very desirable that the teaching of English should if possible, be combined in the Government Schools with the teaching of the Vernacular.

49. *Rungpore.*—The English School at the Station is tolerably flourishing. There are nineteen Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools in the interior, and I should say more might advantageously be established in this large and prosperous District.

50. *Maldah.*—There are as yet only five Schools in this District, which, however, is a small one, and in many parts full of jungle and altogether in a backward state. The English School at the Station is flourishing and the Local Committee take a lively interest in its well being. During the last year several of the Members gave special prizes in the shape of a Silver Watch, a case of Mathematical Instruments, &c., as encouragement to the pupils. The Government Vernacular School is also in a satisfactory state.

PUBLIC FEELING.

51. The past year has been one of great tranquillity and the people are generally—though rice is very dear—contented and prosperous. I may mention, however, that there was a very strong feeling in all quarters against the continuance of the Income Tax. Wherever I went on my tour the only thing the Native community seemed really anxious ab ut was the said Tax, and I am confident there never was a wiser measure than its withdrawal.

52. The Indigo part of the Division has been particularly quiet, though the feeling against Indigo on the part of the Native Zemindars is still very strong. The Planters, however, have lately been much increasing their own (neez-abad) private cultivation, and the old system of advances is proportionately diminishing. In many Factories, too, Machinery, Steam, and other power is taking the place of human labour, thus rendering the Planters independent of coolies, &c.

53. There is no other topic, I think, which calls for remark in this Report.

From the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,—(No 529 P., dated H. M. Yatch *Rhotas*, the 26th July 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 161, dated the 6th instant, submitting your general Report on the Rajshahye Division for the year 1864-65, and to communicate to you the following orders and observations of the Lieutenant-Governor thereon :—

2. His Honor quite approves of your proceedings in the various Districts visited by you during your last cold weather tour.

3. You will be so good as to furnish, as early as possible, a detailed report on the affairs of the Pubna Station Dispensary which, from your paragraph 34, would appear to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

4. His Honor has been gratified to hear of the enlightened liberality of Baboo Chunder Shekerressur Roy of Tahirpore in connection with the Dhurmsalah at Beauleah, and His Honor agrees with you in considering the spirit in which this Institution is kept up by those who contribute to its maintenance to be highly creditable to the District.

5. His Honor has noticed with similar satisfaction the account given of the liberal support accorded by Baboo Hungsogeer Gosain to the Dispensary at Maldah.

6. Great credit is due to Baboo Hurrish Chunder Surmah for his exertions in the cause of education, particularly as regards the establishment of the Girls' School at Pubnah.

7. Your Report will be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Report on the Cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the Month of June 1865.

From T. Anderson, Esq., M. D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 13, dated Darjeeling, the 8th August 1865.)

I have the honor to submit the annexed Report on the cultivation of Cinchonæ at Darjeeling during the month of June 1865.

Report for the Month of June 1865.

The rains had fully set in by the 1st June, and accordingly the month has been marked by a high very equable temperature and complete saturation of the air by moisture. Much rain fell during the month, principally in gentle steady showers; there were only two days on which no rain occurred, and nearly every day the sky was cloudy. The greatest amount of rain recorded in twenty-four hours was on the 17th, when 6 inches of rain were measured. At the fourth plantation 25·5 inches of rain were recorded during the month.

At the fourth plantation the mean maximum temperature during the month was 82·6, the mean minimum temperature 68·5, and the monthly mean temperature 75·58.

I have been obliged to discontinue the observations at the lowest plantation by the departure of Mr. John Scott to the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta.

2. These conditions have been most favorable for the growth of all the species of Cinchona; all the plants are in excellent health, those in the open air grow luxuriantly. The few plants at the two upper plantations have grown a little more than last month; the plants continue to be healthy, but their slow growth seems to show that 5,000 feet above the sea is the highest limit to which Cinchona cultivation can be carried in this latitude.

3. The maximum and minimum growth made of the different species at the fifth plantation shews a considerable increase on the results recorded in May.

Table shewing the Maximum and Minimum growth of species of Cinchonæ during June at five different altitudes.

Name of Species.	First Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Second Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Third Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Fourth Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.	Fifth Plantation, maximum and minimum growth.
C. Succirubra ...	...	...	½ to 2¼ inches.	2¼ to 5⅜ inches.	2¾ to 7½ inches.
C. Micrantha ...	...	...	½ inch.	2¼ to 9½ „	4½ to 6 „
C. Officinalis ...	¼ to 1¼ Ins.	¼ to 2½ Ins	3¾ inches.	¼ to 11 „	1¼ to 6½ „
C. Pahudiana ...	¼ to 1¼ „	¾ to 3 „	2 to 5 inches.	2 to 6¾ „	4¾ to 7½ „

4. C. Succirubra is still most vigorous at the lowest plantation, while the other species are healthier at the fourth plantation.

5. 11,066 cuttings were made during the month, and the total number of plants and partially rooted cuttings on the 1st July was 66,623.

Number and distribution of Cinchonæ plants in the Government Plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st July 1865.

Name of Species of Cinchonæ.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantation.	Number of rooted cuttings in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during the month.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Succirubra ...	389	4,391	None	9,570	7,500	21,850
C. Calisaya ...	None	23	...	38	16	77
C. Micrantha ...	15	929	...	1,060	550	2,554
C. Officinalis, including varieties ...	690	18,639	...	14,721	3,000	37,050
C. Pahudiana ...	2,162	None	2,930	None	None	5,092
Total ...	3,256	23,982	2,930	25,389	11,066	66,623

TABLE shewing the growth of Cinchonæ at the Rungbee Plantations during June 1865.

Name.	Number.	1st Plantation, Altitude 5,500 feet.					2nd Plantation, Altitude 4,350 feet.					3rd Plantation, Altitude 3,715 feet.					4th Plantation, Altitude 2,500 feet.					5th Plantation, Altitude 1,825 feet.				
		Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st June.	Height on 1st July.	Growth in June.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st June.	Height on 1st July.	Growth in June.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st June.	Height on 1st July.	Growth in June.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st June.	Height on 1st July.	Growth in June.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st June.	Height on 1st July.	Growth in June.
C. Succirubra	1	1864.	...	...	...	...	1864.	...	...	...	...	29th June..	18½	24	26½	2½	29th July...	5	12	16½	4½	29th July...	6	32½	33½	0¾
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	17½	23¾	23½	...	29th „ ...	6	16½	16½	...	15th Oct. ...	10½	19½	24½	4¾
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	16	22½	22½	...	29th „ ...	7½	16½	22½	5½	29th July...	3½	10½	10½	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July ...	6	11¾	12½	0½	15th Oct. ...	10	12½	12½	...	29th „ ...	3½	13½	13½	...
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	15½	17½	2	29th July...	4½	9½	13	3½	29th „ ...	5½	24½	32	7½
Ditto ...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	4½	13½	16¾	3½	29th „ ...	3	24	30½	6½
Ditto ...	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3½	11½	16½	4¾	29th „ ...	4	15½	15½	...
Ditto ...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	2	8½	8½	...	29th „ ...	4½	22¼	28¾	6½
Ditto ...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	13½	16	2½	29th „ ...	4	25	30¾	5¾
Ditto ...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	3	17¼	22¾	5	29th „ ...	3	15½	18¼	2¾
C. Micrantha	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th July...	5	8¼	8½	...	15th Oct. ...	9	15	17¼	2½	29th „ ...	5½	31½	36	4½
Ditto ...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	7½	11½	11½	0½	15th „ ...	6½	9	15	6	29th „ ...	8	19	25	6
Ditto ...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	6	10½	10½	...	29th July...	3	12½	21¾	9½	15th Oct. ...	6	6½	6½	...
Ditto ...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	29th „ ...	5	7	8½	1½	29th „ ...	2½	7½	7½	...	29th July...	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto ...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	25th „ ...	5½	9	9	...	29th „ ...	3	13	20½	7½	15th Oct. ...	5½	11	11	...
C. Officinalis	1	15th Dec. ...	8½	10½	10¾	0¼	15th Dec. ...	8½	12½	12⅝	0¼	4th „ ...	8½	13¾	13¾	...	15th Oct. ...	4	16½	23¾	7¼	15th „ ...	5	6	6	...
Ditto ...	2	15th „ ...	7½	7½	8½	1	15th „ ...	11½	13½	13½	...	15th Oct. ...	6	10	10	...	15th „ ...	5½	12	20½	8½	15th „ ...	4½	24	30½	6½
Ditto ...	3	15th „ ...	6½	7¼	8½	0¾	15th „ ...	6½	8½	9¼	1	15th „ ...	5	8	8	...	15th „ ...	4½	9	14	5	15th „ ...	5	15½	19	3½
Ditto ...	4	15th „ ...	6½	7	7	...	15th „ ...	6	8	8¼	0¼	15th „ ...	5	6¾	6¾	...	15th „ ...	5½	19½	26½	7½	15th „ ...	4	17¾	20½	2¾
Ditto ...	5	15th „ ...	5½	5½	6	0½	15th „ ...	7	10¾	11	0¼	15th „ ...	5	8¼	8¼	...	15th „ ...	5	19½	30½	11	15th „ ..	6	16½	21½	5
Ditto ...	6	15th „ ...	5¼	6½	6½	...	15th „ ...	6½	9	9½	0½	15th „ ...	5½	7½	7½	...	15th „ ...	4½	23	23	...	15th „ ...	4½	8½	8½	...
Ditto ...	7	15th „ ...	5	6¼	7½	1¼	15th „ ...	6	10¾	10½	...	15th „ ...	4	8½	12¼	3¾	15th „ ...	5½	7	7½	C¼	15th „ ...	5	15	15	...
Ditto ...	8	15th „ ...	4	4	4	...	15th „ ...	7¼	11½	12¼	1	15th „ ...	5	6½	6½	...	15th „ ...	4½	9¼	16¼	7	15th „ ...	5½	7¾	9	1¼
Ditto ...	9	15th „ ...	4½	5½	6½	...	15th „ ...	7	12½	15	2½	15th „ ...	6	8	8	...	15th „ ...	4	20	28	8	15th „ ...	4	8¼	10¼	2
Ditto ...	10	15th „ ...	10	13½	13½	...	15th „ ...	7½	8½	8½	...	15th „ ...	5½	9	12¾	3¾	15th „ ...	3	14	14	...	15th „ ...	4½	12½	12½	...
C. Pahudiana	1	15th „ ...	5	5½	6½	0¾	15th „ ...	5	6	7¼	1¼	4th July...	5	14½	14½	...	15th „ ...	7½	12¼	17¼	5	15th „ ...	7½	9¾	9¾	...
Ditto ...	2	28th Mar./65	5	5¾	5⅝	...	15th „ ...	4	4½	4½	...	4th „ ...	5½	14½	14¾	...	15th „ ...	4½	9	9	...	29th July...	1½	6	6	...
Ditto ...	3	28th „ „	3	6	6¼	0¼	15th „ ...	4½	4½	6	1½	4th „ ...	3	11¼	14	2¾	29th July ..	3	19½	26¼	6¾	29th „ ...	2	19½	27	7½
Ditto ...	4	15th Dec./64	2½	3	3	...	15th „ ...	5	5	7½	2½	4th „ ...	2	6½	8½	2	29th „ ...	3	16	22½	6¼	29th „ ...	3	22	28	6
Ditto ...	5	15th „ „	2½	4¾	5¼	0½	15th „ ...	5	5	5	...	4th „ ...	3	6	8	2	29th „ ...	3	10½	10½	...	29th „ ...	2½	6½	6½	...
Ditto ...	6	15th „ „	2½	3¾	4¼	1¼	15th „ ...	5½	8¼	11½	3	4th „ ...	3	13½	17½	4	29th „ ...	3	10	15¼	5¼	29th „ ...	1½	17½	22¾	5½
Ditto ...	7	28th Mar./65	3½	5	5	...	15th „ ...	4½	5	5	...	4th „ ...	2	11¼	14½	3	29th „ ...	3	15	17	2	29th „ ...	2	19½	26	6½
Ditto ...	8	15th Dec./64	2½	2½	2¾	...	15th „ ...	5½	7	7	...	4th „ ...	2½	8	11¼	3¼	29th „ ...	3½	9½	14½	5	29th „ ...	2½	4½	4¼	...
Ditto ...	9	15th „ „	4	4½	4⅝	0¼	15th „ ...	2½	3	3¾	0¾	4th „ ...	2½	12½	12½	...	29th „ ...	3	10¼	10½	...	29th „ ...	1½	17½	22¼	4¾
Ditto ...	10	15th „ „	2¼	3	3	...	15th „ ...	3½	4	4	...	4th „ ...	3	14	19	5	29th „ ...	3	10	10	...	29th „ ...	4	12	18	6

Darjeeling,
The 1st July 1865.

T. Anderson, M. D.,
Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 32] [427]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to as heretofore.*

Annual Report of the Botanical Gardens for 1864-65.

From T. ANDERSON, ESQ., M. D., Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 80, dated Darjeeling, the ——June 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, from 1st April 1864 to 31st March 1865.

Report on the condition of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, from 1st April 1864 to 31st March 1865.

The Gardens.—The following natural orders have been represented in the Garden during the year in the manner noticed in previous reports :—

Caryophyllaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.
Rhumnaceæ.	Nyctagineceæ.
Cœsalpineæ.	Polygonaceæ.
Rosaceæ.	Amaranthaceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.	Proteaceæ.
Philadelphaceæ.	Thymelaceæ.
Carnaceæ.	Hernandiaceæ.
Caprifoliaceæ.	Aquilariaceæ.
Compositæ.	Santalaceæ.
Aquifoliaceæ.	Elœagnaceæ.
Jusminaceæ.	Lauraceæ.
Acanthaceæ.	Casuarinaceæ.

The ground has also been prepared for the planting of *Euphorbiaceæ, Labiatæ, Scrophularineæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepadaceæ, Loganiaceæ,* and *Convolunlaceæ,* and these orders will be completed by the end of May. An avenue containing specimens of all the arborescent species in the Garden has been completed. It extends from the large bridge over the nullah to the Superintendent's house.

The portion of this road in the part of the Garden set aside for the cultivation of endogenous plants was planted with an avenue of Palms eight years ago This portion of the avenue was extended during the cold season for nearly 300 yards towards Bishop's College, specimens of the magnificent Palm *Oreodora Regia* of Cuba being planted at fifteen feet apart after the completion of the avenue of mixed Palms. An avenue composed of *Podocarpus Naki* and *Arancarias* has been formed along the embanked road leading to the great Banyan tree. The formation of groups of natural orders, and the completion of the Catalogue of plants cultivated in the Garden, has brought out prominently the great absence of indigenous Indian plants in the Garden, and specially of annuals. I cannot therefore consider the Botanical arrangement of the Garden as completed until an annual Garden has been formed. Besides the great Botanical interest of such a collection, and the assistance it will give in the study of the indigenous plants of India, both wild and cultivated, it is absolutely required to yield the supplies of seed for the newly-organized Seed Department. I have obtained the land for the formation of this collection of plants by the restoral to the Botanical Gardens of a large piece of ground lent many years to the Agri-Horticultural Society. The formation of this Garden will be commenced next cold season.

All the works in the Garden have been much retarded by the destruction caused by the Cyclone of the 5th October last, after which the entire Establishment was occupied for four months in clearing away the fallen trees and shrubs; in collecting fire-wood and timber for sale; in removing rubbish, and cleaning the tanks choked up by fallen trees, leaves, and litter of all sorts carried into the Garden by the storm-wave. A separate Report on the damage caused by the Cyclone has already been submitted.

Garden Roads and Buildings.—These all sustained great damage in the Cyclone of the 5th October. Since then all the dwelling-houses have been repaired. The large sluice-gate at the mouth of the nullah has been commenced, and

will be completed in May. A new rustic bridge has also been begun in place of the old one carried away by the storm-wave from the khall which divides the embanked road leading to the Banyan tree. The gateways and boundary walls thrown down by the Cyclone have also been repaired. The additions to the seed-house for the accommodation of the Herbarium were commenced in February, and will be completed by the end of June. The greater part of the roads and paths were much damaged by the storm-wave, and one or two have been completely destroyed. The most frequented ones have been repaired, but I have purposely deferred repairing the others until the carrying of heavy timber on trucks to the river bank has been completed.

In March I was able to spare a large party of men to complete the embankment for a road which will connect the western entrance to the Garden, by which the workmen enter, with the central spot where the musters of the Establishment are held. The soil for this large embankment was taken from the sides of an excavation begun by Dr. Thomson eight years ago on the site proposed by Dr. Griffith in his Report of 1843 for a large ornamental sheet of water.

A large wide road in the Palm avenue has been entirely reformed during the year, and the eastern boundary carriage-drive has been connected with the new iron bridge by a Garden foot-path of some length.

The ground made over to the Municipality of Howrah two years ago, and since then excluded from the Garden by an expensive wall with two substantial gates wide enough to admit carriages, is still unoccupied and as yet no commencement has been made to the road. This piece of ground was made over by Government, and the wall and gates were erected at Government cost, as it was understood that the Municipality would connect the Garden and its carriage-drive with the Howrah road by a road passing to north of Bishop's College. The question of the line of road, on the supposed final decision of which two years ago the arrangements I have mentioned were made, has again been revived and is still far from a final settlement. In the meantime the ground taken from the Botanical Garden seems to be claimed by no one, and the expensive boundary wall and entrances are useless erections, while the inhabitants of Howrah are still without an easy means of access to the Gardens

Distribution of Plants and Seeds.—During the year the exchange of plants with other Botanical Gardens has been vigorously kept up, notwithstanding the great loss caused by the Cyclone.

Wardian cases, containing each about twenty-five species, have been sent as follows: —

	Number of Cases.	*Number of Plants.*
To the Botanic Gardens, Cape Town	2	59
The Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee, Bombay	3	89
Dr. Innes, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lucknow	6	139
Royal Gardens, Kew ...	*4	106
Botanic Garden, Sydney ...	1	29
Dr. Brandis, for Rangoon Garden	1	8
Botanic Gardens, Bourbon ...	2	99
Dr. Brandis, for Simla ...	1	10
Botanic Garden, Java ...	3	134
Mr. A. C. Schœnastadt ...	1	31
Botanic Garden, Mauritius ...	1	27
Botanical Garden, Ceylon ...	1	7
Botanical Garden, Nantes ...	1	28
W. Dickson, Esq., Cape Town	1	29
Botanical Garden, Bangalore	1	28
Total ...	29	823

* Two of these were closed boxes containing Orchids.

Besides these, plants in open boxes were given to all who applied for them, and to whom plants could be sent without the protection of glass. These were distributed as follows: —

	Number of Boxes.	*Number of Plants.*	
Lieutenant Daubuz, Executive Engineer, Ganges and Darjeeling Road ...	14	1,145	
J. Furlong, Esq. ...	1	40	
B. R. Perry, Esq., Purneah	2	87 and 60	cuttings.
—— Halsey, Esq., C. S., Benares ...	2	33	
Dr. Innes ...	1	40	cuttings.
G. Mann, Esq, Darjeeling	1	23	
R. DeCourcy, Esq., Purneah	1	21	
Mr. Hodges, Wingfield Park, Lucknow ...	4	100	
Dr. Fox ...	1	239	cuttings.
Rev. J. Smith, Delhi ...	1	20	
Total ...	28	= 1,808	

The boxes sent to the Executive Engineer, Ganges and Darjeeling Road, and to Mr. Furlong contained only Mahogany trees raised from seed gathered from trees in the Botanical Gardens.

In addition to these, 730 plants in pots were distributed to applicants in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; most of these plants were of the rarest kinds and recently introduced into the Botanical Gardens. The total number of plants distributed from the Gardens during the year is as follows: —

Dispatched in twenty-nine Wardian cases by steamer or sailing ship	823
Sent in twenty-eight open boxes to residents in various parts of India ...	1,808
Distributed near Calcutta	730
Grand Total ...	3,361

I have much pleasure in reporting that Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, Messrs. Apcar and Company, the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have most liberally permitted me to forward Wardian cases of plants by their steamers free of all charges.

Distribution of Seeds.—I am able to report great advances in this Department. The collecting of seeds and their storing, and the subsequent distribution of them to the numerous correspondents of this Garden, have at last, after a great many delays and much difficulty, been placed on a proper footing. A Catalogue of the species generally known to produce seed in the Botanical Gardens was published last September. Two hundred copies of this Catalogue were distributed; two copies being sent to every Botanical Garden in

the world. In most cases one of these copies has been returned with the seeds required marked on its pages. The Catalogue has been most useful in the formation of the collection of seeds, and, indeed, without it very little could have been done in adding to the scanty number of species of seed formerly collected by the Mallees who were in sole charge of the Seed Department. Mr. Kurz has compiled a new Edition of this Seed Catalogue, in which all the errors of the first have been corrected, while many additions to the number of species bearing seed have been made. It has also been made the basis of a popular Catalogue of seeds, the printing of which is nearly finished.

As proof of the greatly increased activity of this Department, and of course of the benefit conferred by disseminating large quantities of seeds of tropical plants all over the world, I have only to refer to the number of packets distributed last year (36) and to contrast it with the number for this year, 113. Most of these parcels contained 150 kinds of seeds; the largest number contained in one packet was 374 species, sent to the Botanical Garden, Cape Town. A small sum was charged for most of the parcels not given in exchange; the amount realized during the year was Rupees 152-8 (one hundred and fifty-two and eight annas.) The Garden was, however, benefitted largely by receiving a number of valuable seeds in exchange; during the year fifty-five (55) packets were received principally from foreign Botanical Gardens. The number of seeds received in the previous year was 42.

The Herbarium.—During the year a small collection of plants made by me in British Sikkim, in the rainy season of 1864, was added to the large Herbarium collected in 1862.

Dr. Stolitza, of the Geological Survey, presented to the Herbarium a very fine collection of Alpine plants from Spiti. This collection is beautifully preserved, and the specimens have been carefully selected. Great progress has been made in mounting the specimens for the Herbarium—a work which has been going on uninterruptedly since March 1861. At least two years more will be required to incorporate the specimens still preserved in loose sheets of paper. The cabinets containing the arranged portion of the Herbarium are still dispersed among the rooms of my dwelling house, to the great inconvenience of every one, and the hinderance of work. The buildings for the Herbarium will, I hope, be ready for occupation by the end of June. The distribution of the duplicates, commenced two years ago, was finished last year, and all the packets were dispatched to their various destinations.

The Library.—The scientific Periodicals mentioned in the Report for 1861 and 1862 have been received during the year, except "*Bonplandia*," the publication of which has ceased. Several books, especially referring to Asiatic Botany, have been purchased; and from Dr. Thomson (my immediate predecessor) I have received the parts of the "*Plantae Coromandelianae*" of Dr. Roxburgh, which were required to complete the copy of that magnificient work. Although the original drawings published in this book are deposited in the Library of the Botanical Garden, still the Library seems never to have possessed a complete copy of the work. Some of my Botanical correspondents have presented copies of works published by them; among these I am specially indebted to Dr. Fred. Muller, Director of the Botanic Garden of Melbourne; Her Max. Wichura of Breslau; Professor Braun of Berlin; and Dr. Hance of Hong-Kong, for copies of their contributions to Botanical Literature.

A Catalogue of plants cultivated in the Garden—a work on which I have been engaged for (3) three years—was published in September, and about the same time a Catalogue of seeds was issued.

An article with colored plate on "*Aphelandra ornata*," a new species of *Acanthaceæ*, was contributed to the Journal of Botany published in London. A paper on two species of *Guttiferæ* cultivated in the Botanical Gardens, illustrated with two plates, was sent to the Journal of the Linnæun Society of London. In the same publication Mr. Kurz, the Curator of the Herbarium, has published a description with a plate of *Sloetia*, a new genus of *Moraceæ* from Sumatra and Singapore.

From S. C. Bayley, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.—(No. 4453, dated the 11th July 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 80, dated—June last, submitting the Annual Report of the Botanic Gardens for the year 1864-65, and in reply to convey to you the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor for this interesting communication.

2. His Honor—I am at the same time to observe—has noticed with satisfaction the liberality of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, Messrs. Apcar and Company, the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in permitting you to forward Wardian cases of plants by their steamers free of all charges, as stated by you, and desires that the thanks of Government may be communicated to them for this accommodation.

3. The question of the road connecting the Howrah Road to the Botanic Gardens will, I am to add, be considered separately.

Report on the progress of Tea Cultivation in Darjeeling during 1864-65.

From A. Money, Esq., c b., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 36, dated the 26th June 1865.

With reference to your Circular No. 967T. of 23rd June 1864, and the Under-Secretary's letter No. 1488 of the 18th April last, I have the honor to submit three Statements of Tea cultivation in Darjeeling. The first marked A. is in accordance with the instructions of the first letter above referred to. The others, marked 1 and 2, supply the information called for in the second letter.

2. I send also a report from the Deputy Commissioner which accompanied these two last Statements.

3. Major Reid's report requires no additional remarks from me. From enquiries I made when at Darjeeling lately I agree with the Deputy Commissioner that Tea-planting on the Hills is no longer considered as profitable a speculation as it was some short time ago.

4. The attention of Planters is now turned more to the Terai.

5. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner regarding the advantages to be derived from a Railway to the foot of the hills have my entire concurrence. Darjeeling would at once become the Sanatarium of all Bengal, perhaps the summer retreat of the Supreme Government, and its resources as a Sanatarium for Troops would be largely developed.

From MAJOR BLAIR REID, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, to the Commissioner, Bhaugulpore Division,—(No. 220, dated the 8th June 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the accompanying Tabular Statement of Tea cultivation at Darjeeling.

2 The returns furnished by the Planters, both in the present occasion and in former years, have been so imperfect, that it is quite impossible to afford correct information as to the area now under cultivation, or to state with any degree of accuracy what progress has been made since the last report.

3. It would appear, however, that this cultivation of Tea has actually decreased, for, although the crop for the year under report amounts to lbs 351,700, which exceed the year of 1863-64 by lbs 26,159, the area under cultivation has receded from 9,102 acres in 1860-64 to 8,313 acres in 1864-65. These statistics cannot be accepted as accurately representing the present condition of Tea cultivation; but from enquiries I have made I am disposed to believe that the cultivation of Tea in these hills is not increasing, as I am aware of instances where land which had been partially planted has been abandoned; the increase in quantity produced, notwithstanding the diminution in area cultivated, is to be accounted for by the older estates becoming more productive each year, and the plantations which have been abandoned being chiefly those which were recently, or only partially planted.

4. I believe it to be now generally admitted that the capabilities of Darjeeling as a Tea-growing District have been somewhat over-rated, the soil is far from rich, and although the rain-fall is large it is unequally distributed throughout the year. The young plants often suffer from drought, while on the other hand the alternations of sun and rain do not occur with sufficient regularity to produce a constant succession of young leaves, (flushes as they are termed,) the consequence being that the plants yield but a scanty crop compared with that obtained at a lower elevation, where the power of the sun is greater, and the soil, generally speaking, superior.

5. Land in the Terai has lately been made available (but to a small extent only, owing to the large forest reserves) and will doubtless be taken up, but whether for Tea cultivation or other purposes will probably depend very much on the duration of the leases granted; the existing terms, which grant comparatively short leases without the option of commutation, offer little encouragement to Tea Planters

6. It is useless to make any comment on the number of coolies employed in the various estates, there being no reliable data. Hillmen, chiefly from Nepal, are preferred to those imported from the plains; the scarcity and extreme dearness of provisions render labour both scarce and expensive. It is believed that there would be a great influx of labour from Nepal if supplies were more plentiful and cheaper. The District itself furnishes comparatively little of the food consumed, consequently the only way to remedy the existing difficulty in the supply of food will be by improving the means of communication between Darjeeling and the Districts whence supplies are drawn and by encouraging cultivation in the neighbourhood, *viz.*, the Terai. The Municipality have done and are doing all in their power by organizing a well-regulated Bullock train on the cart road between Darjeeling and Kursiong, and by establishing a more efficient system of porterage between the latter place and Punkabarri; but what is required is improved means of communication from the foot of the hills onwards, and I beg to urge on the attention of Government the advisability—I may almost say the necessity—for sanctioning the construction of a Railway, or at any rate a tramroad, from some convenient point on the Ganges to meet the cart road at the foot of the hills. This, by cheapening supplies, (the transport of which now costs from 150 to 200 per cent. on the original price,) would render labour more abundant, and would tend more than any other measure to promote the advancement and general prosperity of Darjeeling. There can be no doubt that such a line would be very remunerative, and, besides the advantage to the community by rendering this Sanatarium easily accessible, which at present it is not, the advantage to Government would be very great if this Station is to be occupied permanently either as a Depôt for Invalids, or as a Military Station on a larger scale. The cost of providing supplies for the Troops might be reduced at least 100 per cent. by the establishment of a tramway such as I have suggested. The difficulties of transport as at present existing are notorious and are doubtless well understood by the Local Government; but in connexion with the subject under report I consider myself justified in earnestly inviting attention to this important question of improved communication with the plains.

A.

Statistical Statement of the progress of the Tea cultivation of the District of Darjeeling for the Year 1864-65, called for as per Commissioner's letter No. 25, dated 14th June 1865.

Name of District.	Number of Factories in 1863.	Number of Factories in 1864.	Decrease.	Extent of land under Tea cultivation in 1863.	Extent of land under Tea cultivation in 1864.	Decrease.	Outturn of 1863 in lbs.	Outturn of 1864 in lbs.	Increase.	Estimated outturn for 1865.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Darjeeling ...	32	25	7*	10,436	8,813	1,623	90,108	351,700	261,592	1,578,880	* Returns of seven plantations have not been received.

Darjeeling;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 19th June 1865.

Blair Reid, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

Table No. 1.

Under what Rules.	In 1864-65.				Altogether to end of 1864-65.				Remarks.
	Number of Lot.	Area.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of Lot.	Area.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Under Waste Land Rules	5	4,544	3,598	15,805	45	40,588	1,39,669	5,04,822	*Vide* No. 44, dated 10th July 1865, from Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

Darjeeling;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 8th June 1865.

Blair Reid, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

Table No. 2.

1864-65.			Altogether to end of 1864-65.		Yield for 1864-65.		Total to end of 1864-65.		Probable yield in 1865-66.		Remarks.
Amount of Land cleared during the year.	Amount of Land actually planted during the year.	Anticipated amount of cleared and planted Land in 1865-66.	Amount of Land cleared.	Amount of Land actually planted.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.	Seedling.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
8,696	8,613	1,903	46,862	36,754	351,700	.....	553,278	3,280	1,578,880	39,200	No returns have been received of Coffee, and it is believed that this cultivation has been abandoned.

Darjeeling;
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 8th June 1865.

Blair Reid, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

Printed by Thomas Jones, at the Bengal Secretariat Office.

No. 33.] [433]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE *will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Papers connected with the Trial and Punishment of the Wahabee Conspirators.

From G. F. COCKBURN, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 155, dated the 13th May 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, herewith, in original, the accompanying Report No. 493, dated 9th instant, with enclosures, from T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., Magistrate of Patna, who was appointed to prosecute Moulvie Ahmedoollah in the case of treason recently disposed of by the High Court.

2. It is needless for me to add much to Mr. Ravenshaw's remarks which are full and explicit, but I am anxious to add my own recommendations in regard to his proposals.

3. I think that enough has been stated in paragraphs 6 and 7 to justify Government in ordering the summary removal of Yosoof Hossein from his post of Opium Gomashtah, and I suggest the issue of the necessary instructions to the Opium Agent of Behar.

4. I am of opinion that Elahi Buksh has been shewn in paragraph 14, and in Mr. Ravenshaw's special letter on the subject annexed hereto, No. 494, dated 9th instant, to have atoned for misdeeds which resulted in his own conviction; his services on the late trial have been of marked value and, in fact, it is doubtful whether Ahmedoollah would have been convicted, save on the information given by Elahi Buksh; and, therefore, I recommend the conditional pardon, as also the restoration of his house and return of Rupees 500 as proposed. It will be, I think, for the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to accord the pardon if he thinks fit to do so, and I solicit a favorable recommendation to this effect.

5. In regard to the late difficulties in the way of disposing of the personal property of the prisoners convicted at Umballa referred to in paragraph 27, it seems to me that, should similar apprehensions exist as to the property of Ahmedoollah, the Magistrate will exercise a sound discretion in removing it for sale to some adjoining place and will be informed accordingly.

6. The Magistrate's proposal in paragraph 29, that the Sadikpore premises, where the traitors used to live and meet to hatch their treason, should be made over to the Municipality and converted into a market place, is one of which I cordially approve, it being admirably adapted for the purpose.

7. I strongly advise that authority be given for the institution of proceedings against the parties referred to in paragraph 32, who are now fugitives, or residing with the Border tribes and intent on stirring up war again, whenever an opportunity offers.

8. The thanks of Government are undoubtedly due to the several Officers specified in Mr. Ravenshaw's 34th paragraph, *viz.*:—

I. Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.

II. Captain Parsons, District Superintendent of Police, Umballa.

III. A. C. Howard, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

IV. Ishree Pershad, Court Inspector of Patna.

9. To these I beg to add the name of J. Monro, Esq., Officiating Magistrate, who committed the case to the Sessions after a most painstaking and intelligent investigation, in the absence of which it is not too much to assert that the case would very likely have broken down.

10. Nor must I omit to refer to Mr. Ravenshaw himself as particularly deserving of acknowledgments for the great zeal, ability, and judgment with which he conducted the prosecution, searching out most successfully for proofs and placing them before the Courts in a manner to ensure conviction. The case was, as His Honor knows, a most difficult one, and admirably was it carried through by Mr. Ravenshaw without a single mistake, and though opposed by a skilled Counsel for the defence; and I call to recollection that it was proposed at one time to employ the services of the Advocate-General or Standing Counsel when the case came before the Sessions Court, a measure which Mr. Ravenshaw's services shew

to have been not necessary, and so he is all the more entitled now to the thanks of Government.

From T. E. RAVENSHAW, ESQ., Magistrate of Patna, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division,—(No. 493, dated the 9th May 1865.)

HAVING been appointed, under orders of the Government of Bengal, No. 6294, dated 15th December 1864, to conduct the prosecution of Moulvie Ahmedoollah of Patna, I have the honor to report as follows and to submit the papers noted in the margin.

1. Letter No. 658, dated 5th October 1864, from Secretary to Punjab Government, to Secretary to Government of Bengal, with one from the Commissioner of Umballa, dated 19th September 1864.
2. Copy of Calendar and Commitment Proceedings of the Magistrate of Patna, No. 1, dated 16th January 1865.
3. Copy of Proceedings and Judgment in Patna Sessions Court, with translations of documents.
4. Copy of High Court's Judgment, dated 13th April 1865.
5. Memorandum on Wahabee Sect with Lists of parties implicated in their proceedings.
6. Family tree.
7. Plan of Kafillah.

2. On taking charge of the Patna Magistracy in March 1864, I received from Mr. Alexander, whom I succeeded, certain papers regarding the arrest of Moulvie Yahiya Ali and others, who were then under trial for treason at Umballa. During the trial I kept up constant communication with Captain Q. D. Parsons, District Superintendent of Police at Umballa, who had been deputed to Patna to conduct the enquiry, had arrested Yahiya Ali and others, and who was conducting the subsequent enquiry before the Umballa Courts.

3. This very able and intelligent Officer appears to have entertained from the very first commencement of his enquiry a strong suspicion that Moulvie Ahmedoollah was deeply implicated in the conspiracy. The Umballa trial resulted in the conviction and transportation for life of Mahomed Shuffee and ten others, among whom were Yahiya Ali, brother of Moulvie Ahmedoollah, Abdool Rohim his nephew, Elahi Buksh his banker and man of business, and Abdool Ghuffoor his confidential servant and treasurer. Full details of that trial will be found in the published Proceedings, which are doubtless in the hands of the Bengal Government.

4. Having taken two months' privilege leave in October and November 1864, I passed through Umballa, where I saw Captain Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner, and had a conversation with him regarding the case. He informed me that Captain Parsons' suspicions against Moulvie Ahmedoollah had been fully borne out in his preliminary enquiry, which had resulted in the commitment and conviction of Mahomed Shuffee and his fellows. He further stated that certain correspondence had been found evidently in Moulvie Ahmedoollah's hand-writing and connecting him with the whole business, and that he had reported the matter through the Punjab Government. A copy of this Report is appended as shewing the grounds on which the present prisoner was arrested with the full concurrence of the Commissioner of Patna and the Officiating Magistrate.

5. On my return to Patna on the 21st November 1864, I found that orders had been forwarded to me by telegraph, directing me to take charge of the records and witnesses in the case and bring them with me to Patna, but, as I was travelling, the orders missed me, and Mr. Howard, the District Superintendent of Police, was deputed to Umballa and brought with him most of the documents and witnesses in the case, arriving at Patna a day or two after my return. I was subsequently relieved of charge of the District, Mr. Monro continuing to officiate for me, in order that I might devote entire attention to the preparation and prosecution of the case. In this I was most ably assisted by Captain Parsons, who was not only an important witness, but fully acquainted with all the previous proceedings at Umballa. We were engaged for sometime in carefully translating a multitude of voluminous documents and also in searching through a mass of papers found in Patna in the prisoner's premises.

6. During this work it was found necessary to supplement the proof obtained in the Umballa trial with some more direct evidence to bring the charge of complicity home to Moulvie Ahmedoollah, who, although he was apparently the leading spirit in the conspiracy, had adroitly managed to keep his connection with it out of sight. In translating some of the documents we found a letter from Yosoof Hossein, now Opium Gomashta in Gya, and formerly Darogah of the Sadikpore Thannah, which is within a few yards of the prisoner's premises. This letter contained mention of *Zakat* and was written to the prisoner as custodian of the *Zakat* Fund for a donation to be given therefrom to a third party recommended by Yosoof Hossein.

7. He was accordingly sent for, and after considerable difficulty I extracted from him material evidence regarding the prisoner, which will be found detailed in the Sessions trial. It was evident, however, that Yosoof Hossein, as a Government servant and well acquainted with the existence of the Zakat Fund, with the purposes for which it was collected, and also with the fact of Bengalee recruits being constantly seen coming and going from prisoner's premises, had grossly failed in his duty by not giving notice to the Authorities at the time, and it is very questionable if he ought, under the circumstances, to be allowed to remain in Government service.

8. On further looking into the papers we found a letter written to one Fukeerooddeen of Arrah by Yahiya Ali, which was seized in the shop of Elahi Buksh ready for dispatch. This letter had been attempted to be covered by another letter put in by Yahiya Ali himself, when arrested and brought before Mr. Alexander. Fukeerrooddeen was sent for, but not found. I afterwards traced him to the Arrah Jail and got him transferred to my custody. His evidence is very material to the case, and directly implicated the prisoner and has been commented on fully by the Judge, to whose decision I would refer.

9. Again, in the correspondence seized in the house of Mahomed Jaffir of Thanessur in Umballa, a letter was found, noting transmission of a telegraph regarding dishonor of a Draft for Rupees 500, being part of a remittance sent from Patna for support of the fanatics on the Frontier. Notwithstanding that Sir Herbert Edwardes in his judgment considered that this telegram had been sent to Elahi Buksh, one of the convicted conspirators, I thought the matter worth looking into and went at once to the Bankipore Telegraph Office, and searching over the Telegraph Receipt Books I found that the telegram had not been sent to Elahi Buksh, but to the prisoner Ahmedoollah by name, and that the Receipt-book bore his signature. I at once went to the Central Telegraph Office in Calcutta and obtained a copy of the original

telegram which shewed conclusively that its contents as well as its address had been directed to the prisoner.

10. I subsequently obtained sanction of the Governor General in Council for delivery of the original telegraph document to my custody, and from it traced the whole transaction from the sender Jaffir, the writer, the Signaller, and the Delivery Peon to the prisoner. I further traced the dishonored Draft through all the hands it had passed into, through the books of the Bankers at Delhi, Benares, and Patna, and recovered the original khoka of the Draft, with their signatures at back. This was the most conclusive evidence against the prisoner and led me to look up a number of other transactions in Drafts to a very large amount, the originals being found in the hands of the Banker in Benares and put into Court, corroborated by the books of all the parties, through which they had passed.

11. Besides the above, I discovered that money transactions to a large amount had been carried on by the Prisoner with an active Agent of the Wahabees in Dacca, named Hajee Buderooddeen, through the Banking Firm of Phagoo Lall in Patna. I went at once to Phagoo Lall's shop and seized his books, he at first denied any connection with the prisoner, but afterwards pointed out several entries of Drafts from Dacca drawn by Buderooddeen in favor of one Rumzan Ali, to whom they had been paid. In the correspondence I have noted, as received some years ago from the Punjab, Rumzan was mentioned as the prisoner's servant, and Phagoo Lall stated the man had a goitre. I soon found the fellow, who was recognized by Phagoo Lall as having brought several Drafts from Dacca; and from Phagoo Lall's and his Gomashta's and servant's evidence it was proved that they had all been cashed on the prisoner Ahmedoollah's security.

12. A letter found in the Piplee Post Office and noted in Captain Tighe's letter, (copy of which is appended,) was proved by skilled witnesses, as well as by the Office Amlah and his own Income Tax Mohurir, as being in the prisoner's handwriting. This letter also referred to family matters, to cases which had been gained in the Patna Court, and to remittances sent to the Frontier. The cases were traced in the Patna Magistrate's and Collector's Offices and the remittances in Elahi Buksh's books.

13. As the man Elahi Buksh appeared, in many letters, as also from his books and accounts, to have been Agent for nearly all money transactions; through the assistance of Captain Tighe, I obtained sanction from the Punjab Government for his transfer from the Umballa Jail to Patna, where he offered to make a detailed statement of his whole connection with the prisoner. He was examined in detail by both the Magistrate and the Judge; his statements will be found with the record and were most minutely corroborated in nearly every particular by his books and other documentary evidence and afforded the fullest and most convincing proof against the prisoner.

14. I have in a separate Report, No 494, dated to-day, recommended Elahi Buksh's pardon, which, in consideration of the material evidence he has given, will, I trust, be sanctioned. He is, under sanction of your letter No. 22, dated 22nd February 1865, still detained under a separate Guard in my premises and not in the Jail.

15. In putting the evidence of Elahi Buksh before the Magistrate's and Sessions Courts, every possible precaution was taken to prevent the possibility of his being tampered with; he was brought from Umballa to Khagowl Railway Station, and thence in an Ekka, disguised as a woman, to Patna, where I had a room for him set apart in a Bungalow in my compound. It was not, I believe, known that he was in Patna until he was put into the witness box. The witnesses brought down by Mr. Howard from Umballa, as well as those sent for from Dacca, Pubna, and Moorshedabad, were all afforded accommodation in tents in my premises, and although they were subjected to no sort of restraint, I found it necessary to watch them very closely to prevent their being tampered with by the prisoner's friends in Patna, who left no means untried for that purpose.

16. Among the witnesses brought by Mr. Howard from Umballa one man deserves particular notice, *viz.*, Oosman Ali, resident of Baraset, who had been formerly a most energetic preacher of Jehad; he was educated at the Calcutta Madrissa College and possesses Certificates of high proficiency and good conduct as a Persian and Arabic Scholar; he appears to have earnestly adopted Wahabee tenets, and, acting under the instructions of a man named Rakoonooden, Nazir of the Judge's Court at Jessore, (now dead), who provided him with funds, travelled through Jessore, Furreedpore, Baraset, and Backergunge, collecting money and making converts. He subsequently proceeded to Patna and was for many months an inmate of the Sadikpore Moulvie's premises, where he was present at the daily Jehad preachings and had many opportunities of obtaining information, but not being satisfied in his own mind of the reported appearance of Syed Ahmed as an Imam, he returned to his home in Baraset. He was a very intelligent and important witness in the case, as will appear from a perusal of his evidence. The other Bengalee witnesses require no particular remarks, their statements being given in detail with the Sessions proceedings. Many of these witnesses having been unavoidably detained a long time from their homes, sanction was applied for in my letter of the 28th February, and granted in your Memorandum No. 30 of 1st March 1865, for payment of compensation to them. To all the witnesses who had taken part in this business I carefully explained the error they had committed in joining the Jehad or holy war, telling them that, although the Government had no possible wish or intention of interfering with the religious opinions of any portion of the community, yet the open preaching of sedition and any overtacts of hostility would not fail to be taken serious notice of, and I warned them to publish in their villages and among their sect the result of the late prosecutions. These men were, I believe, fully convinced of the utter folly of their conduct and of the fact that they had been made dupes of by designing Moulvies, whose preachings they will in future disregard.

17. I forward, herewith, copies of the Proceedings in the Magistrate's and Sessions Courts, from which you will find that the prisoner, after having been committed for trial, was convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentence of death recorded against him on both counts. I conducted the prosecution and the case had the fullest and most careful hearing, both by the Officiating Magistrate, Mr. Monro, and by the Judge, Mr. Ainslie. The prisoner was defended by Mr. W. Mackenzie.

18. I afterwards proceeded to Calcutta and was present throughout the hearing of the case

on review by the High Court, where I instructed and assisted Mr. Eglinton, who appeared on the part of Government. A copy also of the High Court's judgment is forwarded for your information, from which you will observe that the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge was commuted to transportation for life. I received telegraphic information from Government of the result of the High Court's decision with orders to send the prisoner at once to Calcutta. These orders were carried out and, accompanied by Mr. Howard, Moulvie Ahmedoollah was safely lodged in the Alipore Jail on the 14th ultimo.

19. Evidence was tendered at the Sessions, consisting of official records, details of which I have given in my Memorandum which accompanies this Report, and shewing that Moulvie Ahmedoollah had been implicated in treason and his family in Frontier disturbances in 1847, in 1850, in 1852, in the trial of Mahomed Wally in 1853, and in 1858 when a Force was sent against the Fanatic Colony in Mulka-Sittana under Sir Sydney Cotton.

20. Again in 1857, during the mutinies the prisoner Ahmedoollah, with several of his relatives and heads of the sect, were arrested by the then Commissioner, Mr. W. Tayler, and whose information appears to have been correct, though the propriety of the arrests was called in question at the time. Subsequent to the mutinies, these Patna Moulvies appear to have re-doubled their exertions and brought about the Frontier war in the latter end of 1863, and it was from the Bengalee fugitives from the Mulka-Sittana Colony that information was obtained which led to the prosecutions at Umballa in 1864. When these proceedings were first instituted, the prisoner with others was suspected and was called before the Magistrate of Patna, Mr. Alexander, on 13th February 1864, and made a statement, which is on record, to the effect that he had no knowledge of his conspirators Shuffee and Jaffir of Umballa, with whom his connection has now been fully proved. He further misled the Magistrate and told a wilful lie regarding his own son Abdool Kadir, who, he stated, had gone to Mecca, whereas it is now proved that he is on the Frontier with his uncle Faiz Ali. This statement made by the prisoner was offered in evidence, but was rejected by the Judge on some presumed informality in the Magistrate's proceedings, which had been conducted secretly, and of which there was no complete record.

21. Prisoner's statement to the Magistrate was, I consider, good evidence of his omission to give information, which he was, as a Government servant and owing allegiance to the Queen, bound to have given and it ought to have been recorded. Among the papers found in the prisoner's house at the time of his arrest were details of the entire proceedings at Umballa, together with bundles of letters and telegraphs, which shew that he not only engaged and found Counsel to defend the Umballa prisoners, but that he advised and assisted in preparing the defence, so much so that the forms of depositions to be given by false witnesses, sent from Patna for that purpose, were found among his papers.

22. Other documents shewed that he was consulted on all matters, even the most trivial, so much so that the interference of the Authorities of Umballa with the Mohurrum procession of the butchers (they are his disciples) was reported to him. It was further evident that he had ways and means of obtaining information from the Patna Officers, as copies of all sorts of papers connected with cases were found in his bundles, none of which he had obtained through the regular official channel. Indeed, his position appears to have given him every facility for blinding the Local Authorities as to his real designs. During the time, most of this conspiracy was being conducted by the prisoner, he was holding office under Government.

23. He was appointed Member of a Committee under Act XX. of 1856 on the 15th October 1862, and again, under Government Orders No. 2577 of 21st September 1860, he was appointed Deputy Collector and Income Tax Assessor on a salary of Rupees 250 per month. He had also been appointed by Government Orders No. 301, dated 6th June 1853, a Member of the Patna Committee of Public Instruction, so that he was in office during the greater part of the time this treason was being carried on, and the business of the Committee of treason at Sadikpore was carried on simultaneously with his employment as Deputy Collector.

24. Great care appears to have been taken by the prisoner to prevent the possibility of suspicion as to the share he had in Elahi Buksh's business; and his remittance to Sittana was from the time he became Income Tax Collector, transferred to the name of his Treasurer, Abdool Ghuffoor. All letters from Bengal appear to have been received through the shop of one Amanee, a book-seller in Patna, to whom they were addressed under feigned names, and all letters from Up-country, or from friends on the Frontier, were received through Elahi Buksh.

25. It is a thousand pities, that the whole of this correspondence was not seized. It appears from the evidence that, on Elahi Buksh's arrest, Moulvie Ahmedoollah called a last Committee and it was decided to destroy the whole, and they were accordingly burnt, together with all accounts likely to lead to suspicion.

26. It now remains to carry out the original sentence of confiscation passed by the Umballa Court on the Patna prisoners, and by the High Court on the property of Moulvie Ahmedoollah. The former orders had been delayed owing to many objections raised and claims set up to different shares and portions of the property by Moulvie Ahmedoollah and by other relatives and sharers. This will be much simplified by the conviction of Moulvie Ahmedoollah himself; but the subject will need the Magistrate's best care and attention, as not only will every possible device be made use of to prevent the property being disposed of by Government, but there is a combination among the Mussulmans of Patna not to bid for any article belonging to the convicted prisoners, and with great difficulty certain perishable articles of personal property, belonging to some of the Umballa prisoners, were disposed of at very inadequate prices.

27. The estates and properties, like those of all Mussulman joint families, are so tied up and intricately divided, that the matter will require considerable time and attention.

28. As regards the Sadikpore premises, a plan of which is annexed, I would suggest that they be made over to the Patna Municipality, that they be rased to the ground, and that an open market-place be built on the site; such a market place is much required and would be a lasting benefit to the community at large. I cannot imagine a more

fit purpose to which the premises could be applied, and I trust you will obtain the sanction of Government for the premises to be so disposed of.

29. As to the other property, I would recommend that, as has been the case with similarly confiscated lands at Lucknow, Delhi, and other places, the proceeds may be held by the Patna Municipality for purposes of useful improvement to the City.

30. I have appended to this Report a list of Chief Moulvies and leaders ascertained to have been with the Fanatic Colony in Mulka-Sittana. Of these there is direct and clear evidence on record, on which, if arrested, they might be convicted. Recent proceedings have seriously crippled the pecuniary resources of the Colony and remittances for their support are few, and, with difficulty, forwarded. It is probable, therefore, that their presence among the Border tribes may not be so acceptable as it was; and I would suggest that the present would be a very favorable time to enter into negociations, through the Political Department, with the Border Sirdars for their being either turned out of Mulka-Sittana or delivered up to the British Government. There are doubtless reasons of a religious nature, which might be a bar to their being given up; but I am of opinion that, when unsupplied with money, the priestly character of these Moulvies will cease to exercise much influence. They have already cost the Border tribes a war in which they suffered severely.

31. It would be most desirable to get rid of this centre of disaffection and intrigue, and no means should be omitted to secure expulsion of the Moulvies from the Hills. As long as they remain, so long will the minds of their followers be unsettled.

32. In the meantime, there is ample evidence on which to issue warrants for their arrest, and in the event of their non-appearance, their property should be attached and confiscated. I would solicit the orders of Government on this subject, as the offence, with which these Moulvies can be charged, comes under Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, which requires, under Section 166 of the Procedure Code, sanction from the Local Government to institute proceedings.

33. Among the list of District Agents, Preachers, and Money-collectors also appended to this Report, the more active should be looked after and their proceedings watched, and more particularly Hadjee Budderooddeen of Dacca and Moulvie Abdool Jubbar of Calcutta, as, from all I have learned, these two men are the most dangerous members of the sect. Although repeatedly noted in recent proceedings, I doubt if the evidence against either of them would be sufficient to support a conviction. Indeed, even were there sufficient evidence, I would deprecate any further prosecutions, except against those, whom I have noted above, as actually ascertained to be in the Hills, and to have throughout taken part in the hostile proceedings of the Mulka-Sittana Colony.

34. I cannot close this Report without acknowledgment of the important assistance I have received from the following Officers:—

I. Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, has been in constant communication with me ever since proceedings commenced and has rendered every possible assistance.

II. Captain Q. D. Parsons, District Superintendent of Police, Umballa. To this Officer is due all credit for working out this conspiracy, he was with me in Patna for upwards of two months, and his intimate knowledge of the previous proceedings and enquiry at Umballa was of the greatest assistance.

III. Mr. Howard, District Superintendent of Police, Patna, brought down most of the documents and important witnesses from Umballa, and throughout the trial and preliminary enquiry rendered able and willing assistance in procuring evidence and information, and kept me constantly informed of all that was going on in the City.

IV. Ishree Pershad, Court Inspector of Patna. Of this Officer I cannot speak too highly. I have recommended him for promotion and stated his services in detail in a separate Report.

35. Owing to my own sudden transfer from Patna to Beerbhoom and a press of other business, this Report has been much hurried and is not so full or complete as I could have wished; but knowing the interest you have taken in these proceedings, I venture to submit it as it is, trusting that it may be in time to receive your orders before leaving India.

PATNA SESSIONS COURT.

PRESENT:

W. AINSLIE, ESQ., *Judge.*

Judgment.

The Queen
versus
Moulvie Ahmedoollah.

A PRELIMINARY objection was raised by the learned Counsel for the prisoner to the effect that the Sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the charges are laid do not apply to the case of a war waged by persons residing without the limits of the Territories of the British Government, but only to war waged within those limits; he quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson certain passages found at pages 101-102, in which these words occur:—"An array of force seems intended: war waged within the British Territories, not of a different nature from a war waged out of them. An insurrection to change or destroy the Government is meant." It appears to me that, by these words, the learned commentators were only pointing out that, to constitute the offence of waging war *within* the British Territories *by persons owing allegiance* to the British Government, it is necessary that there should be not merely an organized collection of armed robbers or an insurrection to prevent the execution of a law, but a deliberate intent to subvert the Government by the same means that would be used by a foreign foe for the purpose. Allusion was also made to an illustration inserted under Section 121 in the Draft of the Code, but which has been omitted from the Code as enacted into Law, (such illustration referring to foreign war,) and it was argued that the omission shews the purpose of the framers of the Code to have been to restrict the application of the Section entirely to internal insurrection, to which only the illustrations retained refer. On the contrary, looking to the meaning of the term illustration, and the object of the illustrations generally, I think that an illustration cannot take away from the plain meaning of the words of the text; it is quite clear that the term waging war includes war by a foreign foe, unless expressly declared not to do so; this, as appears to me, is its primary meaning, and to shew this by an illustration would be superfluous. In page 101 of the edition of the Penal Code quoted, there is a note, in which the meaning of the term "levying war" as defined

by the English Statute (11 and 12 Victoria, C. 12) is stated, and it is there said "the so-called war must be levied for one of the definite objects specified in this Act, *i. e.*, XXXX., or in order to stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade any of the Queen's dominions."

The prisoner now before the Court is charged on five counts with participating in a design to wage war agaist the Queen, (4th and 5th counts,) which design led to certain overtacts constituting waging of war or attempt to wage war, which he either abetted (2 and 3 counts) or was personally engaged in (1st count.)

Three things have to be proved: 1*st*, the fact that at the time stated in the Calendar there was a war waged against the Queen; 2*nd*, that this war was waged, or abetted, or that preparations for waging it were made by persons owing allegiance to the Queen; and 3*rd*, that the prisoner was implicated in these treasonable proceedings.

The first is proved by the production of the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 30th January 1864, and is admitted by the prisoner's Counsel.

The second point is neither admitted or denied. The judgment of the Umballa Court being founded on evidence not taken in the prisoner's presence is not, under these circumstances, conclusive as against the prisoner of the fact of the treasons which he is charged with abetting, and it is therefore necessary to review the evidence, taken in this Court, to shew that certain parties, with whom (as will be subsequently shewn) the prisoner was acting in concert, were actively concerned in carrying on and abetting the carrying on of the war in question.

Before entering into an analysis of the evidence it will be as well to pick out the various *aliases* used as far as discovered in this trial. These are as follows:—As proved by the witnesses, whose names are placed opposite to each, many of these *aliases* are found in exhibits, and evidently belong to the persons whose names are given.—

True Name.	False Name.	Witnesses by whom proved.
Yahiya Ali ...	Mohyoodeen ...	Oosman Ali and Elahi Buksh.
Fyaz Ali ...	Busseeroodeen ...	Ditto and Cazee Morad.
Moulvie Abdoollah ...	Baboo Sahib ...	Cazee Morad, Elahi Buksh, and Aynoodeen.
Ditto ...	Baboo Jan ... / ,, Meean Jan ...	Elahi Buksh.
Mahomed Shuffee ...	Shufayet Ali ...	Ditto and Mahomed Takee.
Abdool Rohim ...	Rahim Beg ...	Elahi Buksh.
Mahomed Jaffir ...	Peeroo Khan ... / ,, Khuleefa ...	Ditto and Deenoonath Beeroo.
Abdool Kadir ...	Golam Kadir ...	Elahi Buksh.
Mahomed Esau ...	Roohoollah ...	Ditto.
Ahmedoollah ...	Ahmed Ali ...	Ditto.
Abdool Rohim's house (also spoken of as Moulvie Abdoollah's and as Moulvie Wilayut Ali's and Moulvie Enayet Ali's house.)	Kafilah or Kafilah Gah ...	Oosman Ali.
Mulka-Sittana ...	The big godown ...	Ditto and Moazzim Sirdar.
Patna ...	The little godown ...	Oosman Ali and Moazzim Sirdar.

Captain Parsons, (witness No. 4,*) proves that, from information received, he searched the house of Mahomed Jaffir at Thanessur, and there found three letters (exhibit No. 17B.) printed at page 27, printed translations of the Umballa trial No. 17A., (at page 28,) and No. 19C. (page 26.)

* NOTE.—The numbers of the witnesses are taken from the Sessions Record. They were not all called in the order given in the Calendar.

The first of these (No. 17B.) was found in Jaffir's pen-box ready for dispatch, and is addressed from Jaffir to Sheikh Shefayet Ali at the shop of Kajee Mahomed Shuffee, and is dated 12th December 1863. This letter states that the writer had received notice from the Sheik Sahib, under date 7th December, of the departure of Sheik Hosseinee with a paper mentioning 6,000 white crystals and with 300 rubies, and that he (Jaffir) was to deliver them in person to Sheik Shufayet Ali; he then proposes to deliver them into the shop at Umballa and urges his correspondent to send 12,000 crystals at once to Baboo Sahib. It will be seen hereafter that, about the date mentioned, there was a dispatch by the hands of Hosseinee of Patna and Moazzim Sirdar, (witness No. 13,) of hoondees for Rupees 6,000 and about 300 gold mohurs, and that the latter were seized on the person of Hosseinee of Thanessur, to whom they are shewn to have been transferred, while the former were never presented for payment by the holders; but that the particulars of these hoondees having been traced, the drawers paid the amounts to Government. Thus, it is perfectly evident, that the crystals are Rupees, and the rubies stand for gold mohurs. This letter winds up with compliments from Abdool Ghuffoor, who was taken into custody by Captain Parsons. The letter No. 17A. is dated 30th May 1863, and is from Mahomed Shuffee to Mahomed Jaffir; it alludes to the dishonor of a hoondee for Rupees 500, which is one of the main links connecting the prisoner with the treason. The third letter (No. 19C.) mentions Abdool Ghunee, who had recently been sent from Patna, and makes other allusions which, taken with the evidence generally, clearly refer to the treasonable practices carried on.

Suspicion having thus fallen on Mahomed Shuffee, Captain Parsons next proceeded to search his house at Umballa, afterwards he returned to Thanessur to apprehend Mahomed Jaffir; but, in the interval, Jaffir had disappeared. Acting on information received, Captain Parsons started in pursuit and telegraphed from Dehli to the District Superintendent of Police at Allyghur to detain three men proceeding down country in a Dâk Gharry. On his arrival at Allyghur he found that, in consequence of his telegram, three men had been stopped, who proved to be Mahomed Jaffir, Hosseinee of Patna, and the witness, (No. 13,) Moazzim Sirdar, who at that time gave his name as Abdoollah. Learning from these letters that they were employed by one Elahi Buksh of Patna, Captain Parsons then telegraphed to Patna to have the house of this man searched. In this search, as proved by Ishree Pershad, (witness No. 5,) a letter (exhibit No. 20A.) from Yahiya Ali to Fukeerooddeen was found, (with which, as proved by Fukeerooddeen, the prisoner is directly connected) a second letter (exhibit No. 18B.) was also found. This, which bears post-marks of Thanessur, Delhi, and Patna of June 1863, is a letter to Mahomed Jaffir, and is forwarded by him with an endorsement of 12th June 1863 to Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali, and refers to three hoondees aggregating Rupees 4,000, of which one for Rupees 500 had been dishonored. The writer of the original letter says, he has sent it back to Patna to Elahi Buskh, and has sent information by telegram to him, and has also written by Dâk. (This telegram was addressed to, and received by, the prisoner, and by him communicated to Elahi Buksh.)

A third letter (exhibit No. 18A.) also found in Elahi Buksh's shop is from Jaffir to Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali, dated a few days earlier, *viz.*, 5th June 1863; this letter acknowledges the arrival of the sum of Rupees 4,000; a letter (exhibit No. 20D.) from Ameer Khan and Khoorshed Ali of Calcutta to Elahi Buksh was also found bearing Calcutta and Patna post-marks of 8th and 9th July and 10th July 1863 respectively.

Captain Parsons having been sent down to Patna received these letters (Nos. 20A. and 20D.) from the Magistrate. Yahiya Ali's house (which is also the house of the prisoner) was searched; in this search a Sunnud to Mahomed Hossein (exhibit No. 21B.) bearing the seal of Syed Ahmed, the founder of the sect of Wahabees, was found. Subsequently, Abdool Rohim's house was searched, and a letter (No. 21A.) was found, in which allusion is made to a Kafilah of 100 men proceeding towards Sindh under the guidance of Moulvie Mahomed Ali. After arresting Abdool Ghuffoor, Abdool Rohim, and Yahiya Ali, Captain Parsons proceeded to Calcutta. There he received from Mr. Reily, Superintendent of the Detective Police, certain papers (exhibits Nos. 27A. to D., and 32E. to P., and K. 2, and 34A. and B.) These were found in the houses of Cazee Meyah Jan at Comercolly, and in those of Oosman Ali and Moazzim Sirdar by Nobbo Kishen Ghose, witness No. 6.

One of these letters (No. 32P.) alludes to remittances made to Patna through Ameer Khan of Calcutta and Zarameer Khan of Patna; but when a message was sent up to have Zarameer's books examined they were not forthcoming.

These letters found in Cazee Meyah Jan's house do not bear directly on the prisoner, and consequently very brief notice of them will suffice to shew the connection of Fyaz Ali (Busseeroodeen) and Yahiya Ali (Mohyoodeen) with the Eastern Districts of Bengal.

Exhibit 27*C.*—From Busseeroodeen and Nusseeroodeen to Cazee Abdool Ruhman *alias* Cazee Meyah Jan, dated (post-marks, Patna, 8th August 1861) Comercolly August 1861. (The outer envelope is addressed to Mahomed Shakir.) This letter contains allusion to the godown.

Exhibit 27*D.*—From the same to the same, dated 14th Rubbi-ool Uwul 1278 Hijree (post-marks, Patna, 22nd, Comercolly, 28th September 1861) mentions receipt of Rupees 200, *price of books*, through Ameer Khan.

Exhibit 32*N.*—From Ameer Khan, Calcutta, to Cazee Abdool Ruhman, dated 8th Rubbi-ool Uwul 1278, acknowledges receipt of these Rupees 200, and states that he has credited them in the Azeemabad account.

Exhibit 32*E.*—From Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen, dated 25th Shaban 1278 Hijree, to Mahomed Shakir, post-marks, Patna 25th February 1862, Commercolly 2nd March 1862, sends news of a bottle with the Beoparies brought by messengers from the *bura godown*.

Exhibit 27*A.*—From Yahiya Ali to Cazee Meeah Jan, September 1860, forwarding one from Rohim Buksh, in which he asks that remittances for him should be sent to Patna to Moulvie Yahiya Ali, with an enclosure to his own address.

Exhibit 27*B.*—From Fyaz Ali to Mahomed Shakir, explaining (with reference to an enclosure) that his brother Yahiya Aii did not know Shakir and Cazee Meeah Jan to be the same person.

Exhibit 32*F.*—From Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen to Cazee Abdool Ruhman, post-marks, Patna, 24th, Comercolly, 30th March 1862, speaks of non-receipt of money for books through Ameer Khan; also mentions letters sent to Nazir Rehanoodeen which had miscarried, and reports arrival of Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim and companions and that they would shortly go on to the *big godown*; also urges the dispatch of *Beoparies*. This letter encloses one from Mahomed Ibrahim.

Exhibit 32*G.*—From Nazir Rehanoodeen to Cazee Abdool Ruhman, post-marks, Jessore, 30th, Comercolly, 31st March 1862, asking for one of the mis-sent letters, and mentions that Moulvie Nusseeroodeen had left Jessore for Calcutta.

Exhibit 32*I.*—From Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen to Cazee Abdool Ruhman, post-marks, Patna, 7th, Comercolly, 18th April 1862, reports receipt of money for books and Mahomed Ibrahim's departure for the *big godown*.

Exhibit 32*K.*—A letter forwarding the next exhibit. This letter speaks of receipt of a letter for Mahomed Ibrahim, which should be duly forwarded to him to the *big godown*. The writer encloses copies of two letters just received from the *godown*, one from Busseeroodeen and one from Mahomed Roohoollah (Esau, the son of Yahiya Ali) spoken of in terms which bear no doubt that the writer is Yahiya Ali, and he tells his correspondent to forward the whole to Abdool Hadie. On the back is a note from Mohyoodeen (Yahiya Ali) to Abdool Hadie.

Exhibit 32*K.*—Letters from Roohoollah and Busseeroodeen reporting arrival at the *big godown* on 9th Jumad Oos Sanee.

Exhibit 32*M.*—From Mohyoodeen (Yahiya Ali) to Mahomed Shakir, dated 24th Mohurrum 1279 (22nd July 1862,) acknowledges receipt

of money remitted for Beoparies, who had gone on to the *big godown*. Announces that Huzrutt Fyzalum Sheik Busseeroodeen with his family (Fyaz Ali) and his own second son (Esau *alias* Roohoollah) and his elder brother's (Ahmedoollah's) second son (Abdool Kadir) had started for the *big godown* and left Benares on the 15th Mohurrum (13th July 1862).

The letter (exhibit 34A.) found in Oosman Ali's house corroborates his evidence that he was engaged in preaching.

Two letters (exhibit 34B.) were found in Moazzim's house, one from himself to his son written from Patna, giving news of the *big godown*, and one from Oosman Ali to himself, telling him to wait for him, as he had an order for him from the *chota godown*.

Before going on into the oral evidence, it will be as well to notice a few other important exhibits put in by the prosecutor. The first of these is No. 19B., a letter addressed to Peeroo Khan and Abdool Ghuffoor from Mohyoodeen, and dated 3rd Rujjub 1280 Hijree. (Patna, post-mark, 16th December 1860.) This letter was found by Mr. Teale, witness No. 9, the Umballa Postmaster, in the Piplee letter-bag, which, under instructions from Sir H. Edwardes, the Commissioner, conveyed through Captain Bamfield, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Umballa Circle, was sent unopened to Umballa, and their search for letters addressed to Mahomed Shuffee or any member of his family, to Mahomed Jaffir, Peeroo Khan or Abdool Ghuffoor. This letter is identified with all its enclosures by Captain Bamfield, witness No. 10, by whom the cover was opened. The cover contains numerous letters. The outer cover is itself the original of that letter, of which a copy (exhibit No. 19C.) had been found in Mahomed Jaffir's house at Thanessur by Captain Parsons. The principal contents of this cover are an envelope addressed to Baboo Meyah Jan from Ahmed Ali, within which are a number of lettters mostly written on one long slip.

These are as follows:—

From Mahomed Ali to Busseeroodeen.

Ditto to Golam Kadir and Mahomed Roohoollah.

Ruhim Beg to Nusseeroodeen.

Mohyoodeen to Huzrutt Fyaz Alum.

Ditto to Baboo Sahib.

There is also a letter to Peeroo Khan, which mentions the departure of Hossainee by rail with an "Amanut."

The letter from Mahomed Ali to Busseeroodeen (Fyaz Ali, brother of Ahmedoollah) alludes to about fifty cases in the Criminal and Revenue Courts which had been successfully prosecuted, and the Returns of the Record-keepers of the Magistrate's and Collector's Office, sworn to by them, shew that there were almost exactly this number up to December 1863, even if the cases in which the prisoner's name does not immediately appear be excluded. This letter also refers to the writer's brother's letter for further particulars; among the writers of these letters, the only two brothers, one Mohyoodeen and this Mahomed (or Ahmud) Ali, *i. e.*, Yahiya Ali and Ahmedoollah. The writer then addresses his younger kinsmen Golam Kadir and Mahomed Roohoollah. These are known to be Abdool Kadir, son of Ahmedoollah, and Mahomed Esau, son of Yahiya Ali. In this letter a message is sent to be delivered to Sheik Meerun on the part of Ahmed Ali and Mohyoodeen; the writer then sends his own compliments and a message to Mahomed Tukhee, and winds up by conveying Mohyoodeen's compliments to the persons addressed separately. Thus, it appears very probable, that the Mahomed Ali who writes the letter, and the Ahmed Ali here alluded to, are one and the same. The writing of these parts of the letter and the writing of the part addressed to Baboo Sahib appear to be the same. In the latter again, the writer refers his correspondent to the writing of his worthy brother, and in the same slip there is found a letter from Mohyoodeen (Yahiya Ali, brother of Ahmedoollah) to the Baboo Sahib. This last letter speaks of a Chullan through Sheik Shefayet Ali (Mahomed Shuffee) of 6,000 Delhie shoes, 194 gold-worked large shoes, and ninety-six gold-worked small shoes, sent very carefully by the hand of Hossainee on 25th Jumad Oos Sanee 1280 Hijree (7th December 1863.) These are evidently the 6,000 white crystals and about 300 rubies sent by Hossainee mentioned in Exhibit No. 17B. above quoted.

The writer also speaks of a Chullan of the same three descriptions of articles on 1st Rubbeeool Awul, which apparently is an allusion to the hoondees for Rupees 2,500, and the 100 gold mohurs taken by Elahi Buksh to Delhi on that date, and there delivered to Mahomed Jaffir. This letter again speaks of *price of books* as received by the writer.

There are also Bengalee enclosures which need not be recited.

Another letter, (Exhibit No. 19A.,) which came into Captain Bamfield's hands, was sent by post to Piplee Post Office. It is addressed to Abdool Ghuffoor and Peeroo Khan at the shop of Ahmed Syed near the Kotwallee at Thanessur from Mohyoodeen, and dated 10th December 1863; it bears the Patna post-mark of 12th idem. This letter, as is proved by Deenoonath, Postmaster, (witness No. 7,) and Beeroo, Post-office Delivery-peon, (witness No. 8,) was sent out for delivery to Mahomed Jaffir, who had given notice to the Post-master that letters would be coming for him in the name of Peeroo Khan, in accordance with which notice such letters had been delivered to him. Jaffir, however, was not to be found;—the search of his house and his consequent flight having just taken place, and the letter was consequently returned into the Post-office. In the meantime, Captain Parsons had instructed the Post-master to stop Jaffir's letters; he therefore sent this one on to Captain Bamfield. This letter again notifies the departure of Hossainee, accompanied by Moazzim, with three pieces of paper in which mention is made of 6,000 large white crystals (he had hoondees for Rupees 2,500, 1,000, and 2,500, in all, 6,000) and 194 large red crystals and 96 small red crystals (290 gold mohurs were found on Hossainee of Thanessur.)

Turning to the oral evidence we have, *firstly*, Oosman Ali, (witness No. 11,) who deposes that, by the advice of Nazir Rehanoodeen of Jessore, he had been preaching a holy war (Jehad) and the expected appearance of an Imam in the West, and had been collecting money which he had paid over to the said Nazir (this is partly confirmed by the letter (No. 34A.) found in his house.) Subsequently, the Nazir sent him up to Patna, where he was received and lodged by Moulvie Abdool Rohim, with whom he remained ten or

eleven days; during this time he saw people coming from Bengal putting up at this house and passing on westwards. He here met Yahiya Ali and held a conversation with him on the subject of the Jehad. Yahiya Ali preached on this subject in Abdool Rohim's house in this witness's presence; he says the subject was insinuated and not openly spoken of, but in such a way that the initiated could not misunderstand him. He says that Ahmedoollah was present at these preachings, and that many Bengalees were also assembled at such times. He also says that, on one occasion, he had a conversation with Ahmedoollah in his own house about the Jessore Nazir. Ahmedoollah said he was spending largely in good works (Lellahee kahm); the witness says that at the time in question the special good work was Jehad; this was the only subject of conversation. This witness mentions several fictitious names in use among the conspirators.

Cazee Morad, (witness No. 12,) deposes that he went up to Mulka-Sittana; that he accompanied Moulvie Ibrahim, who went about preaching from place to place, and eventually came to Patna and put up in Abdool Rohim's house, where Yahiya Ali preached on the Jehad three or four times in the witness's presence during the fifteen or sixteen days that he remained here, Ahmedoollah being present at the preachings and coming by a private passage from his own house. At these preachings many Bengalees were assembled, who passed on westwards in detachments, being supplied by Abdool Ghuffoor with money for the expenses of the journey. This witness went on with four or five others, and, under instructions received in Patna, they went to Mahomed Jaffir's house at Thanessur. Jaffir gave each man Rupees 2 and sent them on to Rawul Pindee to the house of Hafiz Abdool Kureem, who again supplied money and took the travellers on to Sittana. This witness was at Sittana two or three months and was drilled with other recruits; he then saw Moulvie Abdoolah, who was also called Baboo Sahib, Fyaz Ali, and others. When he found that the fanatics were preparing to fight the British Government, he took flight, as his family was all left in British Territory.

Moazzim Sirdar, (witness No. 13,) was four or five months in Patna at Abdool Rohim's house, which abuts on Ahmedoollah's. Yahiya Ali frequently preached on the subject of Jehad at Abdool Rohim's house in the presence of this witness. These preachings were on Tuesday nights. The witness came up to Patna with two youths, Golam Ukber and Zeemutoollah; by the way they were joined by others, till their party numbered seven men; while he was stopping here, other men were constantly coming to the house from the eastwards. This witness was supplied with money for his maintenance by Abdool Ghuffoor. He deposes that he was sent by Yahiya Ali with Hossainee of Patna to Delhi to convey gold mohurs to Mahomed Jaffir of Thanessur. The mohurs were wrapped two and two in paper and sewn into strips of cloths which were stitched into two jackets produced in Court, one worn by himself with 183 mohurs in it, and one by Hossainee with about 100. After their arrival at Delhi, they met a man who turned out to be Jaffir, to whom they delivered the jackets, and by this man they were transferred to one Hossainee of Thanessur, with instructions to carry them to Mahomed Shuffee. (This second Hossainee was captured with these two jackets and the gold mohurs sewn into them as described by Toleb Ali and Burkut Ali, witnesses Nos. 39 and 40.) Jaffir, Hossainee of Patna, and this witness then returned down country in a Dâk carriage, but were arrested at Allyghur; this witness then gave out that his name was Abdoollah, but, after a time, having been taken down to Calcutta, he felt that, in the neighbourhood of his own home, he would be recognised, so he revealed his true name. He acknowledges the letter (No. 34B.) found in his house, as written by himself from Patna to his son, and states that, by the expressions *big and little godown*, he meant Mulka-Sittana and Patna. He also states that, on the evening of the day of his departure with Hossainee for Delhi, he saw the latter in conversation with Ahmedoollah in a building adjoining the place where Yahiya Ali preached.

Golam Ukber, (witness No. 14,) who came up with Moazzim, was five months in Patna; he came partly to gain information and partly for the Jehad; he fell sick at Patna, and Abdool Ghuffoor gave him money for his support. Yahiya Ali used to preach the Jehad in Abdool Rohim's house, and Ahmedoollah used to be present; at these times many Bengalees were in attendance. This witness saw parties of Bengalees constantly arriving from the East and going on to the West.

In the month of Poos, after Moazzim's departure, (which from various papers appears to have been on or about 8th December 1863,) this witness saw a quantity of papers burnt; Abdool Ghuffoor was present at the burning. At the same time all the Bengalees were sent home again, and he returned home with his companion Zeemutoollah. On cross-examination the witness says the burning of the papers took place in the day time, but he cannot say how long it occupied, or who was present, except Zeemutoollah and Abdool Ghuffoor, or whether any other Hindoostanee, except Abdool Ghuffoor, was present; that he has only known Elahi Buksh (witness No. 25) recently, and that he cannot say whether he was present at the burning or not.

Zeemutoollah, (witness No. 15,) who came up to Patna with the two last witnesses, was also put up at Abdool Rohim's house, and heard preachings of Jehad, at which Ahmedoollah used to be present; but as the sense of the preacher had to be explained to the witness, his evidence as to the character of the sermons is entitled to little weight. He also deposes that, ten or twelve days after Moazzim's departure, they were all sent home again, as the road to the hills had become closed. This witness speaks to the burning of the papers by Abdool Ghuffoor and that the latter maintained him for five months; he frequently saw Ahmedoollah and Yahiya Ali and Abdool Ghuffoor together in Abdool Rohim's house. On cross-examination, he says, the papers were burnt at night, and occupied a long time in burning.

Lall Mahomed, (witness No. 16,) deposes that he went to Sittana and was there six or seven months; he says he heard of the Jehad first from one Hyhutoollah, whom he accompanied to Jessore; subsequently he went to Cazee Meeah Jan of Comercolly, who supplied him with clothes and road expenses. Eventually he went up to Sittana, stopping four or five days at Patna on his way up. This was at Moulvie Wilayat Ali's house in Sadikpore (Abdool Rohim's); there he saw a number of men from the East assembled. Abdool

Ghuffoor supplied them with provisions. Yahiya Ali and Fyaz Ali preached about the appearance of an Imam, and that it would be good for those who went to meet him. The witness, however, says that the words were explained to him by others. He further states that at Thanessur Mahomed Jaffir supplied each of his party with Rupees 2. This witness deposes to having seen Moulvie Ahmedoollah in the hills and also Fyaz Ali, the latter having arrived there after the witness. He was employed in making up clothes, the others were drilled; when preparations were made to fight the British Troops, which were advancing from Topee Meeanee, the witness ran away and was caught by some British Troopers and sent in to Umballa.

Ayenoodeen, (witness No. 17,) went up to Mulka to fight for his religion, and stopped on his road for ten days at Moulvie Wilayat Ali's house at Patna, where they were provided for by Abdool Ghuffoor; he there saw Yahiya Ali and a number of Bengalees. Ghuffoor supplied money for the journey up, and, again at Thanessur, Jaffir gave them fresh supplies. This witness says that the leader of the fanatics in the hill is Moulvie Abdoollah, who used also to be spoken of as Baboo Sahib. Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons were collected, of whom two-thirds were Bengalees; they used to be drilled. This witness saw Fyaz Ali in the hills.

Suleemoodeen, (witness No. 18,) states that he came to Patna with five others under instructions of one Miyanoor Ruhman, who sent them to the hills, where an Imam was to appear. They put up at Patna at a house called that of Moulvie Abdoollah, who was away in the hills, and were received by Abdool Ghuffoor, who supplied money for the expenses of their journey onwards; at Thanessur, Jaffir again furnished them with money. They went to Sittana to Moulvie Abdoollah; 1,000 men were there assembled; they were regularly drilled and all armed; the witness was armed with a gun and sword.

Abdool Kurreem, (witness No. 19,) states that rather more than two years ago he went with Kadir Buskh and Ruhmutoollah to Sittana to fight for the faith and on his way stopped in Patna at Moulvie Abdoollah's house, where he met Yahiya Ali and Abdool Ghuffoor. Yahiya Ali gave them money to go on to Thanessur, and at that place Mahomed Jaffir gave each man Rupees 2 and, thence, they went on to Moulvie Abdoollah. The witness, though put to drill, did not fight in person, but was employed as a Mutiteer in supplying the fighting men with food: his two companions were killed in a fight with the British Troops at Umballa.

Elahi Buksh, (witness No. 25,) deposes that he was convicted at Umballa in the trial arising out of the proceedings which form the subject of his trial and was sentenced to transportation for life. His evidence, as affecting the prisoner Ahmedoollah, will be referred to more particularly in the sequel. I now propose to refer only to such parts as bear immediately upon the facts deposed to by the preceding witnesses. This witness is a shoe-merchant, through whom large remittances have been made to the Frontier; he knew well what their object was, for, he says, he was occasionally a member of a committee which sat on Friday nights to arrange matters connected with the Sittana war, the other Members being Ahmedoollah, Yahiya Ali, Abdool Rohim, and Abdool Ghuffoor. He says that Abdool Ghuffoor was the Treasurer of the Jehadee Fund, and that he himself was the Banker, with whom the money (or the greater part of it) was deposited in 1277 Hijree; he had occasion to go to Delhi on his own business, and was then commissioned to go to Thanessur and see Mahomed Jaffir to deliver to him a letter with 200 gold mohurs and to ascertain from him what mode of remittance would be most advantageous; he was also to instruct him to send his letters down to the witness' shop addressed to Ahmed Ali. At this time the witness was informed of certain fictitious names by which the conspirators were to be distinguished. After the return of this witness to Patna, Fyaz Ali and Abdool Kadir (Ahmedoollah's brother and son) and Mahomed Esau (Yahiya Ali's son) went away to the hills. He also proves the preaching of the Jehad at the Kafilah on Tuesday evening in the presence of numerous Bengalees, Jehadees from Dacca and Beauleah, and the presence at such times of Ahmedoollah.

This witness points out in his shop books a number of remittances by hoondees, some of which hoondees have been traced from the drawers to the drawees, the "kokas,"* or paid Drafts, being produced in Court (with the exception of three hoondees for Rupees 6,000, the amount of which was paid to Government. These entries have been tested by comparison with the books of the Mahajuns through whose hands the hoondees passed, and there cannot be a doubt of their genuinenes. They are in the name of Abdool Ghuffoor; the witness swears that they were all remitted on account of the Frontier war, and that he had no traffic with Thanessur or Umballa on his own account. The hoondees, as will be seen by the kokas and by the evidence of Mahomed Beg, (witness No. 42,) passed through Jaffir's hands to Mahomed Shuffee and were cashed by the latter. Early one Friday morning this man's (Elahi Buksh's) house and shop were searched, and his letters and papers were carried away, but not his shop books. About 10 A. M. of the same day he communicated the news to Ahmedollah, and about 3 P. M. he went to the Kafilah. Yahiya Ali, Abdool Rohim, Abdool Guffoor, and a number of Bengalees were there; there were thousands of letters brought out which were examined, and all dangerous ones torn up and burnt, the burning lasting till sunset. That night there was a meeting of committee, at which it was settled to send off messengers East and West to warn others not to send letters in the same names and to the same addresses as before. All the Bengalees were sent away from the Kafilah. At this meeting the members above, with one Ruhmutoollah, were present.

* Exhibit No. 23C., 1 to 15.

Elahi Buksh also deposes that, about seven or ten months before, this Jaffir had come down to Patna and attended a meeting of the committee, at which he was furnished with funds partly in gold mohurs, partly (Rupees 750) in hoondees, of which he shews the entries in his books, under date 28th April 1863. Again, about 1st Rubbeeool Awul 1280 Hijree (17th August 1863,) which agrees with the latter part of Exhibit No. 19C—a letter from Mohyoodeen to Baboo Sahib—this witness went to Delhi and took with him 100 gold mohurs and hoondees for Rupees 2,500, which he delivered to Mahomed Jaffir at Delhi; he says he did not enter these hoondees till his return

from Delhi. The entries are dated 5th December 1863. He also points out other remittances of Rupees 4,000, out of which a hoondee for Rupees 500 was returned dishonored, and of Rupees 3,499, again of Rupees 4,000, and lastly one of Rupees 6,000. These last were sent up by Hossainee when he went with Moazzim Sirdar. This witness was present when these two and Abdool Ghuffoor were sewing the gold mohurs into their coats.

Munohur Doss, (witness No. 28,) a Banker of Patna, produced his books and proved the sale to Elahi Buksh of the following among the hoondees alluded to above; the others were not enquired about:—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st April 1862, three hoondees for ...	3,499 0 0	
22nd June 1862, three hoondees for ...	4,000 0 0	
10th April 1863, three hoondees for ...	4,000 0 0	of which one for Rupees 500 was dishonored.
8th December 1863, two hoondees for	3,500 0 0	6,000 0 0
11th December 1863, one hoondee ...	2,500 0 0	

Gopee Lall, Gomashta of the Firm of Ramkishen Futteh Chand, (witness No. 29,) proves the sale of the hoondees for Rupees 6,000, and most of the others, to Munohur Doss, and that subsequently Munohur Doss had applied for duplicate of the three hoondees for Rupees 6,000. That on notifying the issue of the duplicates to their correspondent, Lall Chand Kurum Sing of Benares, the latter informed them that the amount of these bills had been already paid to Government by the drawers.

Mohun Lall, Gomashta of Juggernath Mukoond Lall, of Delhi, the drawer of the hoondies for Rupees 6,000, (witness No. 33,) produces the receipt of the Punjab Government for the Rupees 6,000, and states that he notified the payment to Lall Chand Kurum Sing.

Shew Buksh, (witness No. 30,) partner in the house of Samunt Ram Shew Buksh, proves the drawing of two hoondees for Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 500 respectively (which formed part of the remittances of April 1863,) and that the latter* was returned to him dishonored, and that he made good the loss to Elahi Buksh,—entry in account dated 12th July 1863.

* Exhibit No. 18D.

Mahomed Beg, (witness No. 42,) was in the service of Mahomed Shuffee at Umballa; he proves that hoondees used to come to Shuffee from Patna through Jaffir. He used to draw for current expenses of the business such sums as he required out of great cash chest, which was in charge of Abdool Kureem. On the 19th April 1862 he drew out three hoondees (Exhibit No. $\frac{23C.}{17-19-17}$ aggregating Rupees 3,499); he also proves that the hoondees for Rupees 4,000, Exhibit No. $\frac{23C.}{17-19-15}$ passed through Jaffir's hands to Mahomed Shuffee. The dishonored hoondee for Rupees 500 also came through Jaffir, and was sold by Shuffee; it was returned to this witness and is entered in his accounts.

Mahomed Tukee, (witness No. 43,) was also in the service of Mahomed Shuffee, who was also known as Shefayet Ali. Letters addressed in this name used to come for him. Jaffir used to bring Patna hoondees, the amount of which were to be sent on to the Kafilah in Sittana; occasionally they were paid by Shuffee's Pindee Agent to men who came down from the hills; these used to be styled "new Beoparies." He says that the letter No. 17B. (alluding to Hossainee's departure with crystals and rubies) is from Jaffir to Shuffee.

Thus, it is in evidence, that men preached a Jehad in Eastern Bengal and collected men and money for it; that the money was remitted to Patna and the men passed through Patna, stopping there at the house of Abdool Rohim, where Yahiya Ali preached treason to them; that they were supplied with money by Abdool Ghuffoor and sent on westwards; that at Thanessur Mahomed Jaffir received them and furnished them with money for their further journey; that eventually they went on to Sittana and joined the rebels there, who were in considerable force; that the chief leader of the rebels was Moulvie Abdoollah (a member of the Sadikpore family;) that there were also in the hills Fyaz Ali, a brother of Ahmedoollah, Abdool Kadir, Ahmedoollah's son, and Mahomed Esau, his nephew, (son to Yahiya Ali,) with many others; and that there was a battle at Umballa between the rebels there collected and the British Troops.

Then, again, there is very distinct evidence as to the manner in which money was forwarded partly in hoondees purchased by Elahi Buksh and partly in gold mohurs. In this trial four sets of hoondees* have been traced through from drawer to drawee, and the kokas of all, except the last set of Rupees 6,000, have been produced in Court, and the nonappearance of this set is accounted for. The dishonored Draft for Rupees 500 has been followed to Shuffee's hands till he sold it back again to him, and from him to Elahi Buksh, and the drawer again. There is direct evidence by Elahi Buksh of the conveyance of gold mohurs to Jaffir on two occasions by himself, and on one occasion by Hossainee and Moazzim. There is also the evidence of Moazzim as to the last occasion, and the proof of the seizures of the mohurs in the exact condition described by the witnesses. It is shewn how the hoondees went through Jaffir to Shuffee, and how Shuffee by his Pindee Agent made over the money to the Sittana rebels.† It is also shewn that there was a regular system of false names adopted to guard against detection, and that these *aliases* extended from Moulvie Abdoollah at Sittana to Cazee Meyah Jan at Comercolly.

* Rupees 3,499.
„ 4,000.
„ 4,000.
„ 6,000.

† The letters No. 18B. found in Elahi Buksh's shop, No. 17C. found by Narain Singh, witness No. 41, in Jaffir's house; and No. 17A., also found in Jaffir's house, all referred to the dishonored hoondee. No. 17B. from Jaffir to Shuffee, dated 12th December 1863, and found in Jaffir's pen box; No. 19B., stopped in the Umballa Post Office; and No. 19A., sent by the Piplee Post-Master to Captain Bamfield, clearly refer, under the fictitious names of shoes and crystals, to the dispatch of 6,000 in hoondees and 290 gold mohurs by the hands of Hossainee and Moazzim—the whole of which fell into the hands of Government.

Thus, it is quite clear, that there was a regularly organized system of forwarding men and money to the Frontier for the purpose of carrying on war against the British Government, and that among others Nazir Rehanoodeen, Cazee Meyah Jan, and Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim in Lower Bengal; Yahiya Ali, Abdool Rohim, Abdool Ghuffoor, Elahi Buksh, and Hossainee (of Patna) in Patna; Mahomed Jaffir, Hossainee (of Thanessur,)

and Mahomed Shuffee in Thanessur and Umballa, were engaged in these treasonable proceedings, while Moulvie Abdoollah, Fyaz Ali, Abdool Kadir, and Mahomed Esau were actually at the Head-quarters of the rebels in Sittana, the first-named being their principal leader. These are all persons owing allegiance to the Queen, and consequently they are all guilty of waging war or abetting the waging of war against Her Majesty.

The third point is the prisoner's connection with the rebels.

1*st.*—It is shewn by the family tree, (Exhibit No. 14,) proved by Wujahut Hossein, (witness No. 2,) that the prisoner is nearly related to many of the abovementioned traitors. Among them are included two brothers, a son, a brother's son, &c.

2*nd.*—It appears from Exhibit No. 15, proved by Sreenath Roy, (witness No. 1,) that the prisoner's premises and those of Abdool Rohim, spoken of by the witnesses as the Kafilah, form one block, and that there is a private passage between the two. The key of this passage was kept, as shewn by Captain Parsons, by one of the prisoner's family.

3*rd.*—It is proved by the witnesses Oosman Ali No. 11, Cazee Morad No. 12, Moazzim Sirdar No. 13, Golam Ukber No. 14, Zeemutoollah No. 15, and Elahi Buksh No. 25, that the prisoner used to be present on Tuesday nights when Yahiya Ali preached on the subject of the Jehad at the Kafilah, and that on such occasions many Bengalees used to be present. Cazee Morad and Elahi Buksh say he used to come in by the private passage shewn in the plan. Elahi Buksh further says that the preaching used not to commence till the prisoner had come in, and this, to a certain extent, tallies with Oosman's statements that he was there waiting before the prisoner appeared.

4*th.*—Oosman Ali proves that he had a conversation with the prisoner on the subject of the good works (Lellahie kaam) of Nazir Rehanoc-deen, by which *good works* the witness explains that he understands Jehad, as that was the special work then in hand; he says this was the sole subject of conversation.

5*th.*—Elahi Buksh proves that Shah Mahomed Hossein,* the Chief Priest of the Nun-moheyan Mosque, on his death had appointed Yahiya Ali Chief Priest (Khuleefa) in his own stead, and placed Ahmedoollah in† charge of all property; that the latter was a member of the committee for managing the business connected with the Sittana war, and that all disbursements from the funds in his (witness's) hands were made by order, and not without the order, of Ahmedoollah; he swears that, shortly after Mahomed Hossein's death in the beginning of 1274 Hijree, Ahmedoollah placed a sum of Rupees 500 in his hands as a special deposit for religious purposes, (Baitool Mal,) of which the profits were to be carried in full to the principal without participation therein by the banker; that this stood in his books in Ahmedoollah's name up to 1277 Hijree, but from 1278 Hijree was transferred to the credit of Abdool Ghuffoor, in whose name it stands in the witness' books, now in Court.

He further says that Ahmedoollah, being himself an Income Tax Assessor, found this item in his own name in the Income Tax Returns of witness' shop, and then caused the transfer of names mentioned.

6*th.*—Elahi Buksh swears to Ahmedoollah being the person known among the conspirators as Ahmed Ali and that letters addressed in that name frequently came to his shop and were delivered to the prisoner. (Oosman Ali also deposes to having seen a letter from Busseeroodeen (Fyaz Ali) to the prisoner.) This witness also swears that when the telegram about the dishonored hoondee was received, the prisoner sent for him and asked him about it.

7*th.*—In connection with this hoondee Suttar Bux proves that he wrote out a message to be sent by telegraph under the instructions of Mahomed Shuffee; he identifies the original obtained from the Director of Telegraphs as his own writing. Mahomed Beg, a servant of Mahomed Shuffee's, who signed Shuffee's name to it, also identifies the signature. Soobrun, Telegraph Office Peon, proves delivery of a certain message to Ahmedoollah, for which he took his receipt. Mr. Rigg, the Officer in charge of the Patna Telegraph Office, proves that the message shewn to him corresponds with an entry in his Register of messages received, which entry bears the same number as the entry in the Peon's receipt book and that, about that time, no other message for Ahmedoollah was received. Thus, it is certain, that the message written by Suttar Bux was the message delivered to Ahmedoollah, and which Elahi Buksh proves he communicated to him. It has been suggested that the message was for *Elahi Buksh, care of Ahmedoollah*, and Mr. Rigg admitted the possibility of the omission by mistake in his Office of a portion of the address of a message, but in respect of this particular message he pointed out that the words charged for were forty-five, and that, as "Elahi Buksh care of" would count as four words, these words could not have been in the original, which has thirty-six words in the body, and nine (or, as he would have charged it, eight) words in the heading, making up the forty-five words (or at the least forty-four); besides as the writer of the message was produced to prove it, and the original message does not include the words "Elahi Buksh care of," the suggestion falls to the ground. Exhibits Nos. 17C. and 18B. refer to the dishonored hoondee and the telegram, and the former shews clearly that the telegram had been at once communicated to Elahi Buksh. The writer Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali speak of dispatching hoondees drawn at fifty-one days' date, and payable on the 29th Mohurrum; the 29th Mohurrum 1280 was the 17th July 1863, so that the hoondees must have been drawn on 27th May, and were probably forwarded soon after. The writer says Mahomed Shuffee sent a telegram yesterday that the Delhi Bankers have not cashed the hoondee; now as Ahmedoollah's receipt is dated 28th May 1863, this shews that Ahmedoollah knew how to act on the telegram, and did act forthwith, yet the body of the telegram does not mention Elahi Buksh at all.

8*th.*—It is proved by Elahi Buksh that the hoondees for Rupees 6,000 and the gold mohurs (which latter were seized) at Thanessur were dispatched by order of the prisoner and Yahiya Ali under the charge of Hossainee and Moazzim. Moazzim proves that, on the day of their departure before evening payer, the prisoner and

* Whose Sunnud from Syud Ahmed was found among Yahiya Ali's papers, Exhibit No. 21B.

† Of the prisoner's Income Tax Return, Exhibit No. 103.

Hossainee were in conversation together in a building adjoining that wherein Yahiya Ali preached, and Elahi Buksh further swears that he saw these two again in conversation in the prisoner's house at 9 P. M. of that same day.

9th.—It is proved by Elahi Buksh that on the Friday morning on which his shop was searched and his papers were seized, he went at about 10 A. M. and communicated the circumstances to Ahmedoollah, and that the same afternoon there was a general examination and destruction of letters at the Kafilah, and that all Bengalees were sent away home. The burning of the papers shortly after Moazzim's departure is also deposed to by Golam Ukber and Zeenutoollah. As to the hour at which this occurred Golam Ukber agrees with Elahi Buksh in saying it was during the day, while Zeenutoollah says it was at night; but, notwithstanding this discrepancy, I see no reason to doubt the fact of the burning. These two witnesses also state that, immediately after this, they went away home again. Elahi Buksh goes on to state that the same night there was a committee meeting at which the prisoner was present, and that at this meeting measures were devised for stopping the arrival of letters at the place, and under the names heretofore in use.

10th.—It is further proved by Elahi Buksh and Isree Pershad that a letter No. 20A. from Yahiya Ali to Fukeeroodeen Ahmed was found at the first search of the former's shop freshly gummed and ready for dispatch, and Elahi Buksh explains how it came to be there; this letter contains allusion to the godown. Isree Pershad states that Yahiya Ali at first denied all knowledge of Fukeeroodeen, but subsequently admitted that there was a letter of this man among his own papers which had been seized, and pointed out 20B. as this letter, to which No. 20A. was said to be the answer. Fukeeroodeen, however, deposes that No. 20B. was not his original letter in answer to which No. 20A. was written, and he gives the following account of the production of No. 20B. That after the search of Elahi Buksh's shop he was summoned from Arrah and closeted with Ahmedoollah and Yahiya Ali, who gave him a draft of a letter to be substituted for his original letter, which draft he was to take away and copy out and have the fair copy ready for delivery when sent for. He took the draft away and returned to Arrah the same night by rail. Two days later a man came and called for the fair copy, which is the paper handed in by Yahiya Ali (Exhibit No. 20B.)

11th.—It is proved by Phuggoo Lall, Ghummundee Lall, and Kunhie, (witnesses Nos. 35, 36, and 37,) that a man named Rumzan Ali brought at different times three hoondees drawn by Hajee Buderoodeen of Dacca to be cashed; that he said he was Ahmedoollah's man; that a reference was made to Ahmedoollah, and he told them it was all right and that they were to pay him; one of these hoondees (No. 104) has been put in at the trial by Phuggoo Lall. Elahi Buksh had also stated that Buderoodeen used to send hoondees and cash from Dacca, and the evidence of Phuggoo Lall confirms this; he further stated that he himself cashed drafts from Calcutta drawn by Abdool Rohim and Mahomed Ooomur, and that he had seen hoondees sent from Beauleah drawn by Ibrahim Mundul in Ramzan Ali's hands.

12th.—It is proved by Captain Bamfield and Mr. Teale that the letter No. 19B. bearing a Patna post-mark of the 16th December 1863 was found in the Piplee letter-bag at Umballa and that among its contents there was an envelope addressed from Ahmed Ali to Baboo Meyah Jan (these being respectively *aliases* of Ahmedoollah and Abdoollah as sworn to by Elahi Buksh and others.) This covered a long family letter, of which one part is from Mahomed Ali to a younger (so inferred from the titles) brother Busseeroodeen. Now Busseeroodeen is known to have been Fyaz Ali, who was a younger brother of Ahmedoollah's, and the only one in the hills. The writer refers Busseeroodeen to his (the writer's) brother's letter. Moulvie Sakhawut Hossein, witness No. 26, explains the titles used, and that although one part, "Musduri Hussunat and Mourudi Burkat," was an unusual address to a younger brother, it might have been used to one highly esteemed; the remainder of the phrase, "Aiz-i-Kulbi and Ahub-i-Sudree," is unquestionably an address to a junior. Another portion of the letter is addressed to Golam Kadir (prisoner's son, Abdool Kadir) and Mahomed Roohoollah (Yahiya Ali's son, Mahomed Esau, a nephew of the prisoner), and from its style is said to be to younger kinsmen. Another portion of this letter is addressed to Baboo Sahib (Abdoollah) Walashan Ikbal Nishan, and refers him to the letter of his brother. Another portion is a letter from Mohyoodeen (Yahiya Ali) to Baboo Sahib about the dispatch of Rupees 6,000 and 290 gold mohurs by Hossainee, and there is a letter from Mohyoodeen to Huzrut Fyaz Alum, which speaks of Roohoollah and Golam Kadir as his kinsmen, and, on reference to the Exhibit No. 32, it will be seen that Huzrut Fyaz Alum is Busseerooddeen, or Fyaz Ali. There is also a letter from Rohim Beg and some other enclosures.

Now among the writers there are two, who, on the supposition that Ahmed Ali or Mahomed Ali stand for Ahmedoollah, are brothers, and who are the only pair that can be picked out who will answer all the required conditions; Mahomed Ali writing to Baboo Sahib refers him to the letter of his worthy brother, the other letter to Baboo Sahib is from Mohyoodeen. Mohyoodeen is known to be Yahiya Ali, who has two brothers, Ahmedoollah and Fyaz Ali, and of these one was with the Baboo Sahib and himself receives a letter from Mohyoodeen in this packet, so that he could not be the writer of the letter to Baboo Sahib. Thus the only brother of Mohyoodeen in Patna was Ahmedoollah. Again Mahomed Ali writes to his brother Busseeroodeen, Busseeroodeen is Fyaz Ali, as is very evident from many other papers and the statements of the witnesses, therefore Mahomed Ali is either Ahmedoollah or Yahiya Ali; but as Yahiya himself writes another letter to Fyaz Ali, he cannot be referring to his own letter as his brother's, and consequently this letter of Mahomed Ali must be from Ahmedoollah. Thus from the letters themselves it is evident that Mahomed Ali stands for the prisoner.

This is confirmed by the evidence as to handwriting. Moulvie Syed Sakhawut Hossein, Judge of the Small Cause Court, on comparison of hand-writing, declares his belief that the Income Tax Register, (Exhibit No. 16,) proved by Boolake Lall, (witness No. 24,) to be in the prisoner's writing; the letter from the prisoner to his son written from Calcutta and found in his house (Exhibit No. 16A); the inner envelope from Ahmed Ali, and the portions of the long letter

addressed by Mahomed Ali to Busseeroodeen and Roohoollah and Golam Kadir, and the part to the Baboo Sahib,* and also the prisoner's receipt in the Telegraph Receipt-book (Exhibit No. 18E.) are in the same hand-writing. Boolaki Lall, (witness No. 24,) who was a Mohurir in the Income Tax Office, employed under the prisoner, and Kooldeep Sahoy, the Collectorate Peshkar, (witness No. 23,) through whose hands in the course of business the prisoner's papers passed daily, both swear, as well from the knowledge of the prisoner's hand-writing as from a comparison of the above papers, that they are convinced that they are all in the prisoner's writing.

* (In 19B.)

Thus, there is proof that the prisoner was appointed general manager of the temporalities of the Kafilah; that he received monies remitted by Hazee Budeeroodeen of Dacca through Rumzan Ali; that he attended meetings where treason was preached and where Bengalee recruits for the rebels in Sittana were continually present in numbers; that he was a member of a committee which organized the treason, and, as such, that he forwarded money to the rebels; that no monies were disbursed in these treasonable proceedings except by his order; that he corresponded with his relations in Sittana in feigned names; and that in one letter, with which he has been shewn to be directly connected, there is mention of that remittance of money for the rebels which fell into the hands of Government; that in respect of another treasonable dispatch of money he received a telegram about a dishonored hoondee, which telegram he acted upon by communicating it to the person who acted as banker to the Kafilah, notwithstanding that his name never appeared in it, thus clearly shewing guilty knowledge and participation; that in conjunction with Yahiya Ali, a convicted traitor, he took steps to destroy evidence of the treason by causing Fukeeroodeen to substitute for his original letter a copy of a draft prepared by them, which copy Yahiya afterwards shewed to the Magistrate of Patna with the object of explaining away certain allusions in his (Yahiya Ali's) answer, which had fallen into the Magistrate's hands. In short, that he was beyond a doubt aware of the treasonable practices carried on in the Kafilah, and that he was one of the leaders therein.

I have now to notice certain points to which the attention of the Court was called by the prisoner's Counsel. He urged that the Judicial Commissioner of Lahore had rejected the evidence of seditious preaching at the Kafilah, admitting, however, that this Court is not absolutely bound by that decision. I am disposed to treat the finding of the Chief Criminal Court in the Punjab with every respect; but I have to find on the evidence before this Court, which, in my opinion, does establish the fact that Yahiya Ali was in the habit of preaching in a manner which the witnesses, who were men going westwards in expectation of the appearance of an Imam and a holy war, understood to be a preaching of such holy war. It is no proof of the innocence of the preacher that his words are only to be understood by the initiated; his audiences, as has been shewn, consisted for the most part of Bengalees flocking westwards to the seat of war, and some at least taking a part therein; they understood him to be preaching a Jehad, and to them his discourses were inflammatory and treasonable. When a man preaches continually on a peculiar subject before audiences of a peculiar class, (though continually changing in respect of individuals,) it is impossible not to believe that he does so designedly; and, judging of the design by Yahiya Ali's other acts, I cannot come to any other conclusion but that he did so treasonably, and that he did not use expressions which might unintentionally mislead his hearers into the idea that he was inculcating a Jehad, but that he intended them to understand his words in this sense. The attendance of the prisoner at such preachings is not in itself evidence that he understood this treasonable character, but if the prisoner can be connected with other acts in the same treason as he is, I cannot admit that he could be present and see all the Bengalees present without being aware of the character of the Meeting at which he attended.

The point which has been most insisted upon is that no man can be convicted of treason except on the evidence of two witnesses at least, and that in this case Elahi Buksh is the sole witness on whom the prosecution depends. Section 28, Act II. of 1855 has been quoted. This Section certainly does not say that two witnesses are required in cases of treason. What it does lay down is that, except in cases of treason, the direct evidence of one witness, if believed, shall suffice for conviction, (with certain stated reservations,) that is, as I understand it, the single unsupported oath of one man, if the Court believes him to be speaking the truth, is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction in all cases except treason, but that in treason his oath requires confirmation. As to the source of such confirmation the Law is silent. I hold that proof of collateral facts, which *materially* confirm the direct evidence, is sufficient. The Court, of course, must decide upon what the *material* confirmation in each case is. It has been said that the direct evidence of a second witness is required. But, even, under English Law, the unsupported evidence of one man to one fact, and of another to another fact in the same treason, is sufficient to found a conviction on, provided both are believed, that is, the direct oath of two men, each to one act of the same treason, though neither may of necessity confirm the other, and, though both may be entirely unsupported by collateral evidence, is legal evidence. In this case Elahi Buksh is no doubt the leading witness on many points, but he is not the sole witness. Fukeeroodeen is another direct witness. The witnesses who trace the telegram to Ahmedoollah are direct witnesses. The witnesses who prove his attendance at the seditious preachings are direct witnesses. The witnesses who prove his hand-writing are direct witnesses. Besides which the statements of the witnesses support each other, and are supported by the documentary proof, so that there is hardly a point that rests on the solitary oath of a single witness.

Objections have been taken to the character of Fukeeroodeen on the ground that he was recently a prisoner in the Criminal Jail; it appears that he was so; but it was also stated

by him (and has not been denied) that he was imprisoned, not for a felony or any offence of an infamous nature, but on a charge of wrongful confinement; the mere fact of imprisonment under the order of a Magistrate is no ground for disbrediting a witness's oath. Another objection was that as he was twelve hours in Patna, and as he admits that the draft given to him could be copied in an hour, or by a fast writer in half an hour, there was no reason why he should have taken it back to Arrah, as he might have sat down and made his copy on the spot. No doubt he might have done so, the question is whether not doing so is sufficient to make his story untrustworthy. I think that, under the circumstances of the attention of the Police being specially directed to the prisoner and Yahiya Ali at the time, it was perfectly natural that they should limit his direct communication with themselves or their servants in Patna as much as possible. To my mind it is more probable that the witness' story should be true, than that he should have acted as suggested by the prisoner's Counsel.

Another objection is, that certain witnesses who now identify Ahmedoollah did not mention him either at Howrah or at Umballa, but it must be remembered that, in the first case, they were themselves accused persons, and not in any way bound to disclose the guilt of others; and in the second, they were specially examined with reference to the prisoners then under trial, and it has been stated in evidence that one or more of them did mention Ahmedoollah to Captain Parsons. Moazzim Sirdar goes further, he not only says he never mentioned him because he was not asked, but he declares that he could tell of a good many more, only he does not see why he should bring them into trouble, as they have not been implicated, and, to judge from his manner, I have no doubt he meant what he said. If there were nothing but this identification, it might well be a question whether a conviction could be founded on it, but this is but one of many lines of proof. Each strand of a rope may be by itself feeble, but the whole combined may form a hawser to hold a ship.

Then, again, it is said that there is no proof that the prisoner used the *alias* of Ahmed Ali, except the evidence of Elahi Buksh, and that he being a single witness cannot establish the fact. This again involves the fallacy that each part of the treason must be proved by two direct witnesses, even if Section 28, Act II. of 1855 required at all, that there must be two *direct witnesses* to treason. It is apparent from the letter No. 19B itself, that Mahomed Ali represents Ahmedoollah. There is every reason to believe that Ahmed Ali mentioned in the letter is the writer Mahomed Ali; it is proved, as certainly as hand-writing can be proved, that the address from the man styling himself Ahmed Ali is in the same hand-writing, as the letter from Mahomed Ali, and that that hand-writing is Ahmedoollah's, and, consequently, there is strong corroborative evidence to support Elahi Buksh.

It has been admitted that Elahi Buksh purchased hoondees, but it is urged that the prisoner is wholly unconnected with these transactions, save by the evidence of Elahi Buksh, and some stress has been laid on the fact, that Mahomed Beg and Mahomed Tukee, (witnesses Nos. 42 and 43,) speak of the telegram as sent to Elahi Buksh, and it is said that the Court at Umballa found this as a fact. To this I may add that the correspondence seized is silent as to Ahmedoollah. As to the finding of the Umballa Court, I need only observe that the question there was, whether this telegram reached Elahi Buksh then under trial, and that a finding that it did so is not a finding, that it did not do so through Ahmedoollah. The telegram was not before that Court, and there was then nothing to shew Ahmedoollah's connection with it, while there was evidence to shew that it reached Elahi Buksh. It is true that Ahmedoollah's connection with the remittances of money for the most part rests on Elahi Buksh's testimony; but in one instance there is some little corroborative evidence by Moazzim Sirdar himself, the bearer of money, and, in another, there is the overwhelming proof arising out of the transmission of a telegram from Shuffee about one of these remittances, not to Elahi Buksh but to Ahmedoollah, without a word about Elahi Buksh, and Ahmedoollah immediately communicated this telegram to Elahi Buksh (as appears from his evidence and letter No. 17C.*); again, Ahmedoollah refers Moulvie Abdoollah (in letter No. 19B.) to his brother Yahiya Ali's letter, which speaks in unmistakeable terms of the remittance which fell into the hands of Government.

* The statement of the witnesses Mahomed Beg and Mahomed Tukee cannot over-ride the words of the telegram proved by the writer of it, Sitar Buksh.

The learned Counsel for the prisoner put a case, as one in point, of a telegram addressed to, and received by, himself for a friend, duly communicated to that friend, and then forgotten utterly and entirely, and of his arrest in consequence of that telegram being discovered, and he asked the Court whether, on the ground that he could offer no explanation, it would convict him on a criminal charge on the strength of it. It may be very well answered no, but he entirely overlooked the fact that receipt of the telegram by the prisoner is not an isolated fact, but one of several—all pointing one way. He has urged that, before circumstantial evidence can be accepted as proof, it must be found not only consistent with the hypothesis of guilt, but inconsistent with any other granted, provided the other hypothesis be a reasonable and not a fanciful one; and that it includes all the facts of the case, and be not built upon one or more facts detached from their connection with the rest, and, especially, that it be not at variance with such direct evidence as may have been adduced. The hypothetical case just fails in every one of these points.

Again, it has been said, that the prisoner is not bound to shew the object of his acts; it is for the Crown to make them out to be treasonable. Now how does the case stand? The prosecution shews that the prisoner, through Elahi Buksh, habitually purchased hoondees for the purpose of transmitting money to the rebels in Sittana. It has traced several of these hoondees up to Mahomed Shuffee at Umballa; it has shewn how Shuffee, through his Pindee Agent, supplied money out of these hoondees to the rebel emissaries (the new *Beoparies*); it has connected the prisoner

certainly through the telegram with one remittance of Rupees 4,000, and through the evidence of Elahi Buksh and Moazzim Sirdar with another remittance of Rupees 6,000 in hoondees and 290 gold mohurs; it has also examined Elahi Buksh as to his having any trade for which these monies were remitted, and he deposes that he had none. It seems to me, that the treasonable object of the remittances has been fully made out; it is for the prisoner to explain all this away, if he can, but he has not attempted it.

Elahi Buksh's evidence has been characterized as not fit to hang a dog upon; he is said to be a man sentenced to transportation for life with confiscation of all his property—to be one with nothing left to fear and all to hope. True, he has been convicted and sentenced, and that he is in the position described, it certainly is incumbent on the Court to test his evidence very carefully, but it by no means follows that it should be rejected as unworthy of hearing. He may, and it is natural that he should, entertain hopes, but his statement is purely spontaneous, no inducement has been held out to him. There can be no mistake as to the fact of the purchase of hoondees for treasonable purposes, or of the dispatch of certain hoondees and gold mohurs by Hossainee and Moazzim, or of the communication to him of the telegram; this last does not rest upon his mere oath now that he appears as a witness, but is shewn by his own letter which was used as evidence against him. His books have been regularly kept and tally with the Mahajun's books, which are absolutely beyond suspicion. His evidence as to the burning of papers is corroborated by Golam Ukber and Zenutoollah; and in respect of the letter to Fukeeroodeen found in his shop (No. 20A.), it is quite consistent with Fukeeroodeen's story. There is one point in which he was shewn to be at fault; his manner was that of a man intimately acquainted with every detail of the business of which he was giving an account, and ready to answer any question off-hand. Where so much is certainly true, I am not prepared to reject the remainder when it cannot be tested, simply because the witness is a convict. It is quite possible his evidence may be true, and if he be speaking the truth, it matters not, that he does so for the gain to himself to be derived from so doing and not from mere love of truth. The witness has stated that Ahmedoollah deposited Rupees 500 with him early in 1275 Hijree, and that it stood in his name till 1277 Hijree; that he, (the prisoner,) then being Income Tax Assessor, finding his own name in the witnesses' return, caused him to substitute the name of Abdool Ghuffoor in his book, which was accordingly done from 1278 Hijree, and that from that time the prisoner's name ceases to appear. The shop books for 1275 to 1277 Hijree have disappeared, and this has been spoken of, as if their disappearance had been fraudulently caused to prevent their contradicting the witness; but what are the facts? It is distinctly stated by the witness and by Isree Pershad; that the shop books were not seized when the first search was made, or for fifteen days after; the witness was in custody from the second day after the search, and, consequently, it is by no means unnatural, that he should be unable to tell us what became of them. If they came into the hands of Government Officers, are we to believe that they were suppressed at the Umballa trial when this man and Abdool Ghuffoor were among the accused; and that while one portion of the books seized was produced in evidence against Abdool Ghuffoor, another portion which would (if there never had been the change of name sworn to) have carried the proof against him back for two or three years, was withheld, and withheld that they might not contradict evidence to be given in 1865 by a man under trial in the beginning of 1864 on a capital charge, and who was not known to be willing to give evidence till the end of 1864. It is impossible to say that the prisoner destroyed these books, but it is quite certain that they were not destroyed to make up evidence for the prosecution, and there is every reason to believe that they were in the prisoner's power, if he wished to make away with them. The Court called for the witness' Income Tax Return. It appears that the witness lived in a Division under another Assessor; but as his partner, Khoorshed Ali, lived in Ahmedoollah's Division, the former applied to the Assessor of his Division to be excused from making a Return on the ground that Khoorshed Ali had already made one. The Return was filed at the end of January 1861 (the middle of 1277 Hijree) and of course shews the profits of the previous year 1276 Hijree; it was after the filing of this Return that the witness says the change of name was made in his books, and we have the books from the next following year. The Return does not contain the name of Ahmedoollah but that of Ghuffoor, the witness swears that this was not the original, that when Ahmedoollah saw his own name, he caused him to make a fresh Return; but that in the original, which agreed with the books, Ahmedoollah's name was inserted. This omission of Ahmedoollah's name in the

Return is the only point in which there has been any doubt whatever as to the truth of the witness' statement, and I think his explanation a very probable one. The Income Tax Return has unexpectedly confirmed the account of the deposit, (*bait ool mah*) of which the whole profits were to be added to the principal. It is true that it stands in Ghuffoor's name, (for which the witness accounts,) but there it is distinct from the other entries with the whole profits credited to the depositor to the entire exclusion of the banker exactly as stated by Elahi Buksh.

In respect of the prisoner's guarantee of the respectability of Rumzan Ali, it has been said that* there is no evidence of treason. Certainly, not as an isolated fact, but when we find treason preached, and money and men collected for treasonable purposes in Eastern Bengal; that the men all passed through Patna under the eye of the prisoner; that money so collected was certainly remitted to Patna; that a complete system of false names was adopted; that, by Rumzan's own shewing, the money he received on the hoondees was not on his own account, but on account of one of the Sadikpore conspirators; it becomes clear that the hoondees held by Rumzan were remittances for treasonable purposes, and consequently the prisoner's guarantee was an act facilitating the treason, (and after receiving all the evidence, I cannot say otherwise than that it was intentionally facilitating it.) But it is denied that Rumzan Ali was identified by Ahmedoollah. Rumzan Ali is produced to swear that he was identified by Yahiya Ali, and Chukouree Lall is called to prove that Rumzan Ali was not a servant of the prisoner; for this purpose he produces a book, which purports to be an account kept by himself of the wages paid to all the prisoner's servants for the last five years; it is only necessary to look at the book to see that it has more probably been fabricated within the last five weeks. Now I would observe that neither of these witnesses were named by the prisoner in the long list of witnesses he gave in to the Magistrate at a time, when he knew what evidence was to be produced on this point. An application for a summons, including these two witnesses, was made to this Court, which was refused, with an intimation that the prisoner could examine them under Section 375, Criminal Procedure Code, if he would secure their attendance without a summon, and the witnesses were called and examined under that Section. Chukouree Lall's evidence, even if true, is immaterial; it would equally satisfy the requirements of the case for the prosecution whether Rumzan Ali were a regular servant of Ahmedoollah, or only specially employed to cash the hoondees. Against Rumzan Ali's oath there are the oaths of Kowpi, who accompanied him from Phuggoo's shop and returned to report the result of his enquiry to his master; of Phuggoo himself; and of his Gomashta Ghumundee Lall, and the only suggestion that can be offered to throw doubt on their truthfulness is that, as Yahiya Ali is a convict, these witnesses would not acknowledge having dealings with him, but preferred to use a respectable man's name. I can see no reason whatever for doubting their evidence.

* Even if admitted, which it is not.

Lastly, a passage of the Hidaya has been quoted, shewing that Tukhat means contributions for religious purposes (Khyrat) which are of eight kinds, and that among these eight there is no mention of Tukhat, but where it is shewn that words are habitually used in an unnatural sense, the Court cannot look only to the ordinary sense to be found in a dictionary or commentary. It is clear that to the witnesses the meaning of Tukhat was as much contribution for the Jehad as that the meanings of *little* and *big godowns* were Patna and Mulka-Sittana respectively.

I am constrained to hold that the prisoner was aware of, aided, took part in, and directed, treasonable practices, namely, the collection and transmission of men and money for the rebels in Sittana for the express purpose of enabling them to carry on war against the British Government.

There is one point, to which I must advert before concluding. In summing up the case to the Assessors, I stated that it appeared that the prisoner, though a public servant, had never taken any oath of allegiance, and was, therefore, not bound by his character, as a public servant, to make any disclosures. The Assessors, however, have unanimously convicted on the 5th count, and, on further consideration, I am satisfied that the conviction is good, and that, independently of any oath of allegiance, the duty of allegiance is implied by the law, and that the oath is merely a declaration in words, of that which existed without and before it.

EXHIBIT No. 17A.

No. 50D. of Umballa Trial.

Found by Captain Parsons in the house of Mahomed Jaffir at Thanessur.

Envelope to Thanessur, to Moonshee Mahomed Jaffir, from Mahomed Shuffee, dated 30th May 1863, bears Umballa post-mark, but no Thanessur post-mark; the enclosure to Moonshee Mahomed Jaffir.

After Compliments,

I have sent you several letters by post, but have received no reply; it was on very important matter that I wrote to you to come in for two or three days, and I now write to you again, that as soon as you get this letter you should come with all possible haste, as there is the utmost necessity for it.

The Mahajun of Delhi has not paid the Rupees 500 of the draft, this is to my dishonor. A new matter has happened at Pindee, I am considering how to *enquire* into it.

Padaruk.

You have not written any news of the arrival of Mowla Buksh; give him my salams and tell him that he must not go on without seeing me.

(Sd.) Mahomed Shuffee.

EXHIBIT No. 17B.

No. 50C. of Umballa Trial.

Envelope addressed to Lahore, Camp Meean Meer, house of Hajee Mahomed Shuffee, to Shaik Shefayet Ali, from Mahomed Jaffir, Thanessur, dated 12th December 1863.

The enclosed letter.

After Compliments,

Your letter of 7th December 1863, prohibiting the dispatch of servants, &c., (Khidmutgars) reached me by Dâk on the 11th December, but in whatever way you can keep in mind your sincere promise you must arrange for my livelihood in your establishment (Sircar); God will give you recompense for it. I received a Perwannah from the *Great Shaik Sahib*, dated 7th December 1863, intimating the departure of Shaik Hossainee Shaib with a paper mentioning 6,000 white crystal beads, and 300 red ruby stones for making a rosary.

Most probably, Shaik Hossainee will arrive here this week with the aforesaid stones (dana.) I am directed in the afore-noted Perwannah to take the stones in person to Shaik Shefayet Ali Sahib.

If you order me, I will make over the stones to the shop at Umballa, but you should deposit about 12,000 crystal stones in the shop of Baboo Sahib without delay, because the aforesaid aggregate amounts to this number of beads.

As, in this quarter, the sale of crystal beads is carried on to a great extent, the aforesaid Shaik Sahib will shortly send 50,000 crystal stones, which would make fifty rosaries, of 100 each, for sale.

You should, therefore, endeavour, as far as you can, to sell the aforesaid beads quickly and for the amount stated.

I have caused Moonshee Abdool Gunnee Khan Sahib to be detained in Umballa to enable him to learn business there; he is a very able man; you should write to the Umballa men to assist him, and to make arrangements for transmission of the beads.

From the time I left you and came to Thanessur, I have not heard any accounts of Baboo Tara Chand and his servants, and of the case pending in the Sudder Court.

As you are living at the Sudder Station, you have probably visited the Authorities and Amlah of that place, yet you have not informed me of the news on (appeal.)

You should consider this enquiry an urgent business and make enquiries from the Sheristadar of the Sudder and inform me, so that I may be relieved from distress.

Here am I, and there is the Shaik Sahib, writhing like fishes without water with impatience for news of orders in the case. Accept compliments from Moonshee Abdool Ghuffoor.

P. S.—Inform me if Baboo Sahib, who had gone on leave to his home, has started in this direction or not in the house of my elder brother.

Illegible.

Shaik Nusseeroolla is still renting the house.

EXHIBIT No. 17C.

A Persian letter without envelope and not dated.

From Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali, to Shaik Sahib Moonshee Mahomed Jaffir.

After Respects,

Three hoondees (drafts,) aggregate Rupees 4,000, drawn on Juggernath and Mukhun Sahoo, Bankers of Delhi, are enclosed in this letter, and will reach you; the drafts are drawn at fifty-one days after date, that is, their amount may be realized on 29th Mohurrum. Purchase and send, as quickly as possible, property according to the list of good quality and appearance; send the fruit as quickly as possible so that it may arrive early in the season and thus yield large profit, also send Cashmere and Punjabee shoes of either sort as you may deem proper.

Purchase also small Lahore Punkhas and Bhajputhur; see and ascertain that they are good. Send Bejokes or priced Invoices of Delhi and Bilkara articles, either embroidered or plain; send these Bejokes with the articles; if you cannot send all the goods at once, send them separately; send them to me, *I* will forward them to Calcutta (or *you* will forward them.)

Secondly, this news: Yesterday Shaik Mahomed Shuffee sent a telegraph message that the Delhi Bankers have not cashed the draft, but it does not appear which draft it is they will not cash, so I write that you will send particulars and state if goods to the amount of that draft have been purchased, if so, send on the goods quickly, as the market for shoes is ruling high, and if the goods come at once there will be a profit. The term of the draft will have now expired or perhaps it is not due, and therefore the Delhi Bankers refuse to cash it, but they will now pay it; the term expires to-day.

Do not trouble yourself as the draft is drawn on a wealthy firm who will make no objections; take care to send the account of the damage or loss in future. I will send cash, send a receipt for the draft, a separate list is enclosed in this, look at it carefully; if goods should be received in excess I will refer to the Invoice and send you the balance.

EXHIBIT No. 18A.

Envelope bearing Thanessur, Delhi and Patna post-marks, directed as from Mahomed Jaffir,

Lumberdar of Thanessur, to Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali, Patna, dated 5th June 1863.

After Salams,

I beg to state that three drafts amounting to Rupees 4,000 for purchase of fruits and other Cashmere and Cabul goods, shoes, &c., together with a detailed list, have arrived, be at rest, the goods will be purchased and forwarded quickly. I am at your service, the knife with pen and pencil attached which I wanted, you do not send.

(Sd.) Mahomed Jaffir.

Thanessur,
The 5th June 1863.

EXHIBIT No. 18B.

Envelope bearing Thanessur, Kurnaul, Delhi and Patna post-marks, from Mahomed Jaffir at Thanessur, to Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali, for Elahi Buksh, Patna, dated 12th June 1863, enclosures to Mahomed Jaffir.

After Salams,

I wrote to you of the arrival of three drafts for Rupees 4,000, it will probably have arrived and you will have learned the contents.

The latest news is that a draft for Rupees 500 out of those forwarded in April has not been cashed. I got it back from the Mahajun and have sent it to Elahi Buksh, and also informed him of the matter by telegraph.

The Shaik Sahib had written to me to ascertain the reason of the draft not being honored, so I sent him the true particulars, and as the matter is important I give you notice also. It is most probable that in accordance with my request you will have arranged to send the chaff; when it arrives it will be put carefully in the "Kup," if there be any delay it will get spoiled by the rains, which are at hand.

I believe you have arranged for selecting good milk cows from the herd, and for selling them at good price; attend to this and keep me informed.

Secondly.—This is the 11th June 1863, and your letter of the 10th June, enquiring about the arrival of drafts for Rupees 4,000, and also about the money for the Rupees 500 draft having been realized from the Mahajun, has arrived.

I sent a receipt for the Rupees 4,000 draft the day before yesterday, which you will have received ere this. The draft for Rupees 500 which was not cashed on account of objections on part of the Delhi Mahajuns will reach you to-day; acknowledge receipt and send on the draft to Elahi Buksh as I have not sent it to him.

At back of the above is written in a different *hand* in Urdoo: To Elahi Buksh and Khoorshed Ali Sahibs salams.

Shaik Sahib was obliged to pay Rupees 7-15 damage on the draft for Rupees 500 refused by the Delhi Bankers. I enclose a receipt for Rupees 7-15, you will realize it from the writer of the draft

At the back of this is a letter of the Shaik Sahib, from which you will learn all about the matter.

Salams.

(Sd.) Mahomed Jaffir, 1263.

On a piece of paper enclosed is a receipt for Rupees 7-15 from Koonj Lall and Sobun Lall, Merchants in Umballa, on account of a draft received from Mahomed Shuffee, but not paid by Delhi Bankers.

(Sd.) Koonj Lall, Sobun Lall.

EXHIBIT No. 19A.

Red envelope bearing Patna post-mark, 12th December, directed to Thanessur, to Abdool Ghuffoor Khan Sahib and Peeroo Khan Sahib, near Kotwali, dated 10th December 1863, Thursday, bearing postage from Mohyoodeen.

First enclosure, a white envelope addressed to Peeroo Khan, dated 10th December 1863, from Mohyoodeen; the contents of this envelope, a sheet of white paper addressed on one side.

To Abdool Ghuffoor Khan Sahib. After Salams.—Be it known if Peeroo Khan is at Thanessur give him the enclosed letter, if he is not there send the letter to him wherever he may be quickly.

Meer Hossainee has gone on (your) that direction by rail, on his arrival explain to him the contents of the letter for him salam. The great and small of this place send salams.

Letter continues in a different hand-writing: from the meanest of God's servants, Ruhmatula salams, accept them. On the other side of the sheet is written—

To Meer Hossainee Sahib after salams.—Be it known if you see Mahomed Jaffir at Thanessur well and good, if you do not see him there go on to Umballa; if you see the Moonshee Sahib at Umballa, so much the better, but if you do not see him there you will deliver over what you have to Mahomed Ruffee, brother of Hajee Mahomed Shuffee, at Umballa, and having taken a receipt from him return to me. Salam. Small and great send salams.

Second enclosure, two slips of green and one slip of white paper forming one continuous letter.

To Peeroo Khan after salams.—Be it known that your letter, dated 4th of December, has arrived, and I am informed of its contents; an answer to your former letter was sent before this, in which mention is made of the departure of Meer Hossainee Sahib. Meer Hossainee left by rail on 8th November, Tuesday, and with him three pieces of paper, in which mention is made of 6,000 large white crystals, and 194 large red beads (pebbles), and ninety-six small red beads.

The object is this, that you should remain at your own house until Meer Hossainee arrives, as he has to enquire from you on many important matters; you will be pleased to take whatever is deposited with Hossainee, and go and send Hossainee back quickly to me, after this whatever drafts will be dispatched from here will be directed to Shaik Mahomed Ruffee and Moonshee Abdool Kurreem at Umballa, so explain this matter carefully to both these gentlemen. Moazzim Sirdar Sahib has gone with Hossainee; he wishes to go to the Baboo Sahib, he is a most excellent man, you will enlist him with others whom you have enlisted in the Shaik Sahib's service, but he is a very weak man, you must give him light and easy work. Salam.

EXHIBIT No. 19B.

Marked A.

Envelope white paper addressed to Thanessur, to Peeroo Khan Sahib and Abdool Ghuffoor Sahib, near Kotwali and near the shop of Ahmed Syed, book-seller, from Mohyoodeen, dated 3rd Rujub

1280 Hijree, Tuesday, 15th December 1863, envelope bears Patna post-mark dated 16th December 1863.

This envelope marked A. contains the following letters rolled up in *two pieces* of white paper with slips of red pasted at the side and end :—

*Marked * in red.* A blank envelope white, with no address, marked O, in red; the blank envelope contains a letter *marked B*, directed in Persian to Baboo Jan Khan Sahib and the envelope of white paper with a slip of red pasted below.

Also a Bengalee envelope of white paper addressed in Bengalee and marked IB. to S.

Shurufutoolla.
Abidid Hakeem.
Ashruffutoolla.

The outer envelope marked A. appears to have been made of a letter which is to the following effect in Persian :—Moonshee Sahib's salams. Your letter of 4th December has arrived and I am obliged thereby.

Copy of former Perwannah had already reached me. What you have written as regards your intention (to start) and as regards Moonshee Abdool Gunnee Sahib postpone it for some time as it is not advisable to carry it out at present, as I am engaged in arranging for chullans and there is no certainty about my stay.

For a few days longer postpone your intention and that of Moonshee Sahib and others; whatever is considered necessary and expedient hereafter will be communicated to you; at present I have several persons as Moonshees present with me; the work is being carried on, be at rest, there will be no want (of Moonshees); it is not advisable moreover to forward any of the Khidmutgars, as there is a scarcity of hire (paucity of conveyance or want of funds.) Do as you may be told hereafter. Do not start until you get further instructions and advice. Also detain others, Moula Buksh is also of this opinion. Salams to other friends and compliments from persons present at the time of writing this and also from the writer.

Dated 7th December, from Sudder Meean Meer, first enclosure to envelope A. marked in red in Urdoo.

To Peeroo Khan, after salams—Be it known, your letter of the 9th December, together with the "purcha," slip of paper of Shaik Shefayet Ali, has arrived, from which I am informed of the arrival of Moonshee Abdool Gunnee Khan Sahib. I also have learned the purport of your letter. Full power is given to you to make all arrangements there. Appoint any one you may consider qualified to assist Moonshee Abdool Gunnee Khan who, as I have already told you in my former letters, is an intelligent and trustworthy person, you will consider him as your successor, and send Abdool Ghuffoor Khan Sahib onward.

If there be any thing difficult or (wrong) in this arrangement let me know, as yourself only knows best what should be done there. You used to write in former letters news of the Mirza Sahib's case, but have made no mention of him in your last few letters, we are consequently much distressed, write full particulars and remove our anxiety.

Four men, inhabitants of Zillah Azimgurh, have started from Benares in search of employment in that direction, have them enlisted in some Regiment. I enclose an important letter for the Baboo Sahib to be forwarded to his Highness, previous to this Meer Hossainee has started by rail, let me know soon of his arrival, and also of the safe arrival of that which he takes with him (Amanut ;) also send receipt for this letter as soon as possible that my heart may be at rest. Salam. Salams to Abdool Gunnee Khan and Hossein Ali Khan, who should also know what is written above.

To Abdool Ghuffoor Khan Sahib, salam.—Be it known I have received your letter and its contents are known, the letter you enclosed for Shaik Ulla Khan Sahib was forwarded to him at once; be not hasty in any matter, obey whatever orders you may get from Peeroo Khan. Obedience is conducive to our interests. Nothing else.

Wrapped in the above a blank envelope O containing Envelope B., addressed to Azeez or Jan (is to a younger relative) Baboo Jan Khan Sahib (it might read Baboo Meeah Jan Sahib) from Ahmed Ali.

Letter begins in Persian : Baboo Sahib.

"Walashon Ikbal Neshan" (or from an elder to a respected younger). After salams and desires of seeing you, I have no answer to my last four letters and I have received no particulars of that place. I feel so much trouble of mind I cannot express it; by sending me information on the above matter you will relieve my mind from trouble, also inform me of the news regarding Mullah Roheem (or Mulla Akheum,) the Mulla my brother, and his fellows. Gather further particulars from the above and from the writing of my brother, (Musdum I Husnat, as to a younger,) and my beloved Mirza Roheem Beg is persistent in his desire to proceed to you, I therefore request that you will consult my brother and other counsellors and after mature consideration you will inform me of the result of your deep thought quickly. Give my salams to all loved ones and other Sahibs with you.

Letter continues in a different hand-writing.

From Roheem Beg.—"Bad Tusleemat Basud Tukreemat" (as to an elder.) I together with all the seniors and juniors am well and pray for your welfare.

I had before this sent several long letters about the remittance of Rupees 125 for Hafiz Sahib and hope they have reached their destination, but you have not yet granted a reply so I am much distressed, I trust you will favor me with a reply and receipt for the Rupees and so relieve me from anxiety; also further remittances to the Hafiz Sahib, depend on this reaching him, this makes it the more necessary that its receipt be acknowledged.

I hope you will send me the glad tidings of that place, I have not heard any news from that quarter for a long time, but from what I hear casually from other quarters my heart is comforted, still so long as I do not hear particulars, my mind will not be at rest. I hope you will send me all particulars very quickly.

Also inform me what it will be advisable for me to do, as I have a thousand wishes to devote myself to the service of you, my elders, by my going. I hope that the business of this place will not be retarded, I will make all arrangements before starting, so rest satisfied about it. I can write no more than salams and desire to see you. Give salams to my elder sister and inform me of her welfare. My regards to the dear folks (young relatives.)

Letter continues in a different hand-writing in Persian.

From Mohyoodeen to the Baboo Sahib. After compliments and longing to see you—

On the 25th of Jumad-ool Sanee 1280, (8th December 1863, Tuesday,) a challan of Delhi shoes 6,000, and gold embroidered shoes large 194, with gold embroidered small shoes ninety-six was sent with Hossainee Burdar. On getting receipt from them from the Umballa Godown I will send more shoes if God wills it. Please acknowledge receipt of this challan and also of the former challan, *viz.*, the three sorts of goods sent on the 1st Rubbee-ool Awul, 17th August 1863, and afford me comfort.

The message sent by Moula Buksh from Umballa is in course of being carried out (or I am engaged in collecting.)

By the grace of God many friends are disposed to do good; rest satisfied.

The father of Shurufoolla Burdar has remitted to me Rupees 157, being the price of books, out of this he has directed payment to be made to Meer Shurufoolla of Rupees 36-4, so you will pay him.

My letters of 3rd Rubbee-ool Awul, 19th August 1863.

12th Rubbee-ool Sanee, 26th September.

18th Jumad-ool Awul, 1st November.

2nd Jumad-ool Sanee, 15th November.

9th Ditto 22nd November.

Have not been replied to, the rest you will gather from the above letter.

Salam.

Letter continues in Urdoo.

May the salams of Mohyoodeen reach Hajee Mahomed Sahib. All your relatives, small and great, are well, be at ease. My salams to all friends name by name.

Letter continues in same hand-writing round the edge of the second side of sheet in Persian.

From Mohyoodeen to Huzrut Fyaz Allum. After salams and Adab Tusleem (as to an elder.) I beg to represent that I have sent urjees (letters) every month. You will gather remaining particulars from what has been written by Huzrut Mahomed Ali, (spoken of as an elder or superior,) may God lengthen his shadow, and also from what I have written to Baboo Sahib, my respects are enough to the light of my eyes, Golam Kadir and Mahomed Rooboolla, may God grant them long life.

Salams and prayers for their welfare.

My three sons and my brothers and sister's sons, my wife and all other relatives and loved ones are well, it was useless for them to write and lengthen this letter.

We are most anxious for news of your dear ones. You will convey my salams to your house in your havellee to all old and young name by name.

To Hafiz Sahib, salam. I am anxious to have intelligence of that place, you will endeavor to remove our anxiety. You will convey my salams to your wife and children name by name.

To Shaik Abdool Kurreem, Shaik Mahomed Ishak, and Chowdree Sahib and other friends who remember me, salams.

Letter continues from top of 2nd page in Persian.

From Mahomed Ali to my younger brother, Busseeroodeen, salams and desire to see you, be it known.

I am much concerned not having received any letters from beloved ones during the past two months. I have not received answers to my four former letters dispatched one after another, but I have heard from other sources that several marriages which were in hand had been completed. I pray to God that the remaining marriages may be happily effected. I have not as yet heard what loved ones have been married or at what place, where are you and other beloved friends, male and female. Let me hear all particulars and of the welfare of each individual. I shall be in great suspense until I learn all. You will learn all other particulars from my worthy brothers (Musduri-Husnât, as of an inferior or younger); better thank God all are well here; all the cases, Criminal and Revenue, about fifty, which were instituted, have been satisfactorily settled, only one suit was lost, two Criminal and three Revenue cases remain undecided, but these will be settled soon. There are now no new cases being instituted, as by God's help the enemies are getting weak, but the cost has been great: had money or labour been spared we should have been dispossessed.

I have previously informed you of the sad news of the death of my (younger) brother's daughter caused by disease of the spleen and liver, and I trust my letter will have reached you, salam. Please God I will soon send something for your own and other loved ones expenses; the Khureef crop is ready. I shall give your remittance precedence over all other expenses, but the payment of the 4 anna kist (Revenue) instalment must of course be first paid, after that my first thought will be to come for your expenses.

Dated 3rd Rajub 1280, Tuesday, 15th December 1863.

Letter continues in same hand in Persian.

To the light of my eyes, beloved ones, Shaik Golam Kadir and Mahomed Rohoolla, may God preserve you from the troubles of this world. After salams blessing and desire of seeing you, you will learn from what I have written above, make me happy by writing with your own *hand*. God willing, I will soon send you a remittance for your expenses.

To your three aunts and others, lights of my eyes, male and female, blessings; tell them that by God's blessing all is well here, but my aunt (mother's brother's wife) is still suffering from palpitations, which is some times better and some times worse, the rest are all well, all here old and young, it is unnecessary to enumerate them. Send them salams to all at that place.

Accept compliments and blessings to Hafiz Jee Sahib, Shaik Abdool Kureem Sahib, Shaik Mahomed Ishak, Meer Tobaruk Ali.

Send me news of your own welfare and that of others, dear ones; four of my former letters are unanswered. I am afraid to write fuller particulars through fear of letters miscarrying, but please God, after hearing of my letters having carried, I will write to each of you separately.

Tell Mullick Ahmed Ali, Meer Mahomed Ali, Meer Meer Ali, Meer Choonee, and Meer Bokin and others, after salams, that all is well in their houses. From Ahmed Ali and Mohyoodeen to Shaik Meeron Sahib, salams. I beg to say that your three connections are well and at ease, so don't think of them.

To Syud Mahomed Takee, salams. I am not neglectful of collecting from his share in the

property. Meer Jowad Ali has not fulfilled his promises at all, but, God willing, I will realize and send you a remittance. Mohyoodeen sends his salams.

Here the letter continues in another handwriting in Persian.

From Roheem Beg to Junab Shaik Russeeoodeen Sahib, may God lengthen his shadow, "Bad Tusleem," obeisance and one hundred respects as to an elder.

Beg to represent that previously on two occasions I have sent the accounts of the shoe business, which will most probably have reached you, but I have not been favored with a receipt for either, so I am anxious.

I have not for a long time heard any news from that place, so I am very anxious and hope that I may receive receipts and also good news of my khallah (mother's sister, aunt) or of other friends and dear ones at that place, and also news of the business (Tejarut) write and assure me.

With reference to your views regarding myself, I will obey your instructions, I have nothing to do here for the rest, I crave your prayers, farewell.

To Hafij Sahib and Shaik Mirza Sahib and my brother Golam Kadir Khan Sahib and Kurreem Buksh Khan Sahib and Mahomed Roohoolla Khan Sahib and Mahomed Hossein Khan Sahib and all friends and loved ones at that place salams, also from my wife and my sisters.

Four Bengalee letters enclosed in envelope.

EXHIBIT No. 19C.

Copy of a letter of Shaik Shefayet Ali to Moonshee Sahib.

After salams.—Be it known that your friendly letter, dated 4th December 1863, has been received and I was obliged thereby. Copy of that (former Perwannah) had already reached me; what you have written as regards your intention (to start) and as regarding Moonshee Abdool Gunnee Sahib, postpone it for some time, as it is not advisable to carry it out at present as I am engaged in arranging for chullans and there is no certainty of my stay.

For a few days longer postpone your intention and that of Moonshee Sahib and others, whatever is considered necessary and expedient hereafter will be communicated to you.

At present I have several persons (Moonshees,) present with me, the work is being carried on, be at rest, there will be no want of Moonshees it is not advisable moreover to forward any of the Khidmutgars as there is scarcity of hire (paucity of conveyance or want of friends), do as you may be told hereafter, do not start until you get any further instructions and advice; also detain others; Moula Buksh is also of this opinion. Salams to other friends and compliments from persons present at the time of writing this, and also from the writer, 7th December 1863.

From Abdool Ghuffoor, to Moonshee, salams.

I send you an accurate copy of Shaik Shefayet Ali's letter. I have sent the original letter of the above-mentioned to Shaik Sahib in an envelope to Moula Buksh with a letter of yours.

EXHIBIT No. 20A.

Envelope addressed in Persian to Shaik Fukeeroodeen Ahmed of Village Sandees.

From Yahiyah Ali, dated 22nd Jumadee-oos Sanee 1280 Hijree, Saturday, 5th December 1863.

From Yahiyah Ali to Shaik Fukeeroodeen Ahmed Sahib.

After Salams,

Be it known that all is well here, I always pray for your welfare. Your letter has arrived, and I am acquainted with its contents; the letter was shewn to the light of my eyes, Hukeem Moulvie Abdool Humeed, may God lengthen his age. He said, Nisar Mahomed has not yet been to see me, when I see him I will, please God, shew him wonders according to Shaik Fukeeroodeen's request.

I saw Kazee Meer Ali's son-in-law to-day, he knew nothing of Nissar Mahomed's coming and he has not yet been to see me.

Peer Khan Sahib, Compounder of Hakeem Iradut Hossein, delivered your letter into my hand after dark; the news of the godown is good, there never was so much profit, but I can't write it, if you wish to hear of it come hear and learn; salams. Give my salams to all who may ask for me, all small and great send salams.

On account of press of business I have but little leisure and can't write more, so excuse me.

EXHIBIT No. 20B.

Envelope directed to Moulvie Yahiya Ali from Fukeeroodeen Ahmed of Sadeekee Chund Chowkey Sandees.

Dated 6th Jumadee-oos Sanee 1280 Hijree, 19th November 1863, Thursday.

After Compliments.—I have for a long time wished to see you, after agricultural work is over I will come and see soon. The disciples of Moulvie Mahomed Fusseeh differ from us on several points. I have written out those points on a separate slip of paper and I hope you will be kind enough to write an answer to each question according to Koran and Huddees and send them to me by a servant.

Secondly.—I represent that Nissar Mahomed Khan, who is suffering from head-ache and fever, is going to be treated by Hakeem Moulvie Abdool Hamed Sahib. I hope that you will introduce him and speak in his favor, so that he may be treated with kindness. Send me some (Majoom) mixture which will be beneficial in a case of *Irkan*. I will pay whatever it costs on hearing from you.

Salams to Moulvie *Ahmedoollah* Hakeem, Moulvie Abdool Hameed, and Moulvie Abdool Ruheem.

Questions.

1*st.*—Now-a-days in month of Rubbee-ool Awul or other month a meeting in honor of Mahomed's birth is held and when his name is mentioned the people stand up, is this right or wrong?

2*nd.*—The Hunfee sect under authority of Huddees bow at prayer and lift up their head and hands, uttering the word Amen aloud. Does any benefit result from this, or is such conduct forbidden, any thing in Huddees notwithstanding?

3*rd.*—A convert from one persuasion should he hear the words of the sect to which he becomes convert.

When is it lawful and when improper?

4*th.*—Should one head (Moojtohid) be followed or all four?

5*th.*—Is it correct to accept the invitation of a prostitute?

6*th.*—Should fasting be made in remembrance of Abdool Kadir's Gellance or of any other Wullee or Saint?

7*th*.—It is proper to hire a reader of Koran or to take wages, should wages be paid for monthly reading of Koran?

8*th*.—Should the caller to prayer be paid or the leader in prayer?

9*th*.—Should food cooked by Hindoos be eaten?

10*th*.—Should the invitation of a man who takes bribes or an usurer be accepted?

11*th*.—Is it proper to keep the aniversary of any great man?

12*th*.—Employers in the hide godowns who sell feet, and live on the profits, is this correct?

13*th*.—Should skins bought from Chumars and stored and salted by the merchant in the godown be kept, give full directions?

14*th*.—Many traders, keepers of godown, give drafts and take discount, is this interest forbidden in the Koran?

15*th*.—Other traders buy skins at the shop and then and there sell them again at a profit, avoiding cost of carriage to godown, is this correct?

EXHIBIT No. 20C.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Money account of Meer Abdool Ghuffoor as per Ledger ...	2,575	12	6
Through Moulvie Abdool Wujeed	47	0	0
„ „ Meer Khoorshed Ali ...	50	0	0
„ „ Meer Waris Ali	24	0	0
„ Widow of Awlea Ali ...	236	14	6
„ Wife of Abdool Ruheem	300	0	0
„ Moulvie Abdool Hadee...	500	0	0
„ „ Abdool Ghuffoor on his own account ...	1,253	15	6
„ „ Meer Nuzeeroolla ...	1,539	2	3
Total ...	6,526	12	9
Mussamut Bebee Fatima, sister of Moulvie Abdool Ruheem ...	100	0	0
Mother of Abdool Roof ...	500	0	0

EXHIBIT No. 20D.

Extract from a letter directed by Ameer Ali and Khoorshed Ali, Calcutta, to Elahi Buksh and Waris Ali of Azeemabad, Calcutta post-mark, 8th July 1863.

The rate of old gold mohurs is Rupees 15-8 each; new mohurs Rupees 15 each. This is news relating to Abdool Ghuffoor; send Hossainee to enquire.

EXHIBIT No. 21A.

On a draft of reply to Perwannahs relating to lands is endorsed

I enclose a draft for Rupees 161, Furruckabad coin oblique, milled 6 annas 2 pie. It can be cashed by Surjee Ram and Sew Pershad, Mahajuns of Mohra Kutra, at thirty days' sight running from 3rd Jumad-ool Awul. Send me receipt for the amount when realized, as I have another (hoondee) draft ready, and I am only waiting for receipt of this to send it off.

On the 3rd of the current month the said Kossids will leave for Delhi, on their arrival there send on the drafts by them. Moulvie Willayut Ali is now in Calcutta and Moulvie Inayut Ali has gone to a feast in the direction of Jessore. Moulvie Mahomed Ali with a Kafillah of hundred men has arrived here from Calcutta and intends proceeding to Simla. Meean Sunaoolla, sent by Moulvie Nusseeroodeen, arrived here safely and has gone to Calcutta.

I say no more; salams to Moulvie Yakoob.

EXHIBIT No. 49C.

Translation of a paper (Exhibit No. 49C.) found by Isree Pershad, Court Inspector of Police, in the house of Moulvie Yahiya Alli.

In the name of the merciful God!

Be it known to those who seek the way of God in general, and to those in particular present and absent, who are the friends of Syed Ahmed, that the object of those who become disciples of holy men by the ceremony of joining hands is to secure the way of pleasing God, depends on the observance of the law of his prophet. He who believes that the way of pleasing God can be found without observing the law of the prophet is a false and deluded man; his pretensions are false and untenable. The law of the prophet is founded on two things, *viz*:—

1*st*.—The not attributing to any creature the attributes of God.

2*ndly*.—Not inventing forms and practices which were not observed in the days of prophet and his successors or khalifs.

The former consists in disbelieving that angels, spirits, spiritual guides, disciples, teachers, students, prophets or saints remove one's difficulties in abstaining from having recourse to any of the above creatures for the attainment of any wish or desire in denying that any of them has the power of granting favor or of removing evils; in considering them as helpless and ignorant as one's self in respect to the power of God; in never making any offering to any prophet, saint, holy man or angel for the obtaining of any object. But merely to consider them as the friends of God; to follow them with the view of being made similarly acceptable to God; to consider them as the guider to the way of pleasing God; to believe that they have power to rule accidents in life, and that they are acquainted with the secret knowledge of God is downright (kofr) infidelity. No true faithful follower ought to be implicated in any of the above dogmas.

With regard to the second point, *viz*., non-introduction of novelties in religion, consists in strongly adhering to all the devotions and practices in the affairs of life, which were observed in the time of the prophet in avoiding all such innovations as the marriage ceremonies; the mourning ceremonies; the adorning of tombs; the erection of large edifices over tombs; the lavish expenditure on the aniversaries of the dead; the construction of "Tajeeahs" and the like, and in endeavoring, as far as may be practicable, to put a stop to these practices. A man must first himself leave off such practices and next invite the attention of all the Mussulman to the fact that it is as much obligatory on them to follow the law of the prophet as to obey the commandment of God in doing what he commands to be done and in refraining from what he forbids; since the above is well impressed on my mind, it behoves all who seek God to place the matter before their eyes and now by joining each other's hands to abide by it, and to do so particularly with Shaik Mahomed Hossein, who has pledged to do the same by joining his hands with mine and to whom I have fully explained all the above matters and authorized him to take such vows

from you and to teach you holy practices in the room of myself, so it behoves the said Shaik Mahomed Hossein to adopt the law as above explained; to direct his body and soul to God; to follow the law in spirit and acts; to shake off any dust of "Shirk" and of innovations ("Biddat") that may be on him; to strive and incite people to make their vows by joining their hands with his. Those who will take vows by joining their hands with those of any of my friends will derive benefit therefrom, and will be purified from the ceremonies of "Shaik" and the superiority of the law will take hold in their hearts. I will also pray for them, and their vows will bring them money and great benefit. Sincere and hearty exertions should be used in the instruction of the faithful. Their vows taken and instructions given them for holy employments. May God grant that I and all my friends may be brought into the company of those who believe in the oneness of God, and are the followers of the law.

Seal.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

From the meanest servant of God Ahmedoolla to eldest brother and friends, after salams, it is solicited: To-day the 1st of month Zelhija, Wednesday, a dinner will be given on account of Akeeka (or evening of 4th day after a child's birth) of Mahomed Esau, son of my brother, Moulvie Yahiya Ali.

I hope you will attend the feast at the house of Huzrut Peer Moorshed Moulvie Wallayut Ali after Mahulhah Sadikpore, Moulvie Syed Sewdar Ahmed Sahib, Moulvie Abdool Nasser Sahib, Syed Abdool Malek Sahib, Hossein Moulvie, Iradik Hossein, Hajee Shaik Hossein, Moulvie Mahomed Ismail Sahib, Shaik Mahomed Ishoke Sahib, Mohulah Dewan.

Moulvie Mahomed with his son Shaik Abas Mahomed Sahib.

The letter sâd as accepted is affixed to all the names except that of Abas Mahomed.

EXHIBIT No. 22B.

A slip of paper found by Captain Parsons in Kafillah on 24th February 1864.

EXHIBITS Nos. 27 AND 32.

Envelope see below. To Kajee Meea Jan after compliments.—Be it known that I am well and wish you well all my friends, write to me, but you never write, now I write upon what I have to say. A Bengalee letter has been received from the *godown* and I sent it to you that you may see it, send it to the addressee and get its answer with all haste, sending the answer to me, and in future leave off your former ways and write, also let me know what you are doing; whoever asks after me give him my salam; my elder brother and other friends send their *salams*.

Bengalee letter enclosed.

From Rohcem Buksh apparently to one Kumuloodeen, his brother, who sends one to his uncle Nubeeroollah, explaining that no letters had come to him from home and asking for news and saying it should be sent *to Patna through Moulvie Yahiya Ali* with an enclosure to his address; he also states, Fakeer Mahomed and Biaree have obtained their wishes for which they came. Sends his respects to Meea Jan Cazee Sahib.

Address.

From Yahiya Ali to Cazee Meea Jan, Commercolly. Post-marks, Patna, 27th September 1860; Commercolly, 3rd October 1860.

EXHIBIT No. 47B.

FROM FORMER TRIAL.

From Fyaz Ali to (same address as Exhibit No. 47, letter E.) 25th Showal 1277 Hijree, Monday, Post-marks, Patna, 7th May 1861; Commercolly, 15th May 1861.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.—To Cazee Abdool Ruheem *alias* Kazee Meea Jan; after compliments. (From the date it seems not to belong originally to this envelope, but the contents account for its enclosure. It seems to be from Yahiya Ali, forwarded or returned by his brother, Fyaz Ali.)

After compliments.—Your letter dated 14th August reached me on the 21st idem, Wednesday afternoon, and I have become acquainted with its contents.

I wrote you a letter (not by post) regarding matters requiring replies; but I don't know if it has reached you. I pray to God that you may speedily recover from your illness, and be ever employed in his work. The money for books which is in deposit with you, you will be good enough to pay to Ameer Khan, who will doubtless forward it to me. He is empowered to receive such money on my account. It is needless to repeat the permission. As to Ruhimoodeen, I know nothing of his state. People who have lately arrived from the *godown* say that no man of this name lives there. You write also that, "I have sent to you four or five letters in reply to those of the said Shaik, and that such letters are being forwarded to him." May there be an end to such statement. I am perfectly astonished at this assertion, and cannot remember that you have ever sent such letters of Ruhimoodeen to me. Perhaps there may be some other person of that name. Kindly ascertain, and let me know, and reply to my former letter.

My respects to our seniors.

Second enclosure (which properly belongs to the envelope.)

To Mahomed Shakir.—After compliments. Your letter dated 31st January, together with a letter from Moulvie Nuseeroodeen, came to hand, and I have become acquainted with its contents. Some time ago your two letters reached my brother Moulvie Yahiya Ali, and the letter to Ruheem Buksh, which was enclosed in it, have been forwarded to the *godown*; but my brother was not acquainted with the fact that that *Cazee Meea Jan and Meea Mahomed Shakir are one and the same person*. He has now been informed of this. I am sorry to hear that you have been ill. God grant you speedy recovery, and employ you in his own work and in doing his will. Amen. Please make over the enclosed to Moulvie Nuseeroodeen. Salam to you and your relatives. Yahiya Ali also joins in the above, and Dhunno Khalifa sends his compliments.

EXHIBIT No. 47C.

FORMER TRIAL.

To Commercolly (same address as Exhibit No. 47E.) From Busseeroodeen and Nusseeroodeen. Post-marks, Patna, 8th August 1861; Commercolly, 15th or 21st August 1861.

Address of the enclosure: From Busseeroodeen and Nusseeroodeen to Cazee Abdool Ruheem *alias* Cazee Meea Jan.

After compliments and mutual wishes of safety.—It is long since I have heard from you. I do not know who has taught you to neglect your friends. Sometime ago I sent you letters received from the *saudagars of the godown* for delivery to their people, not through the post, but I have not yet received an answer, nor do I know whether you have delivered the said letters. My object in writing is this: Among those letters was one to Nazir Mahomed. Return it to me—not through the post—without delay, as I require it most urgently. Letters have been received every month from *the godown*. All is well there, and the *prosperity of the godown is daily increasing*. Remember me to all.

EXHIBIT No. 47D.

FORMER TRIAL.

To same address as Exhibit No. 47E., from Busseeroodeen and Nuseeroodeen, dated 14th Rubi-ool Awul 1278, Saturday.

Post-marks, Patna, 22nd September 1861; Commercolly, 28th September 1861.

The enclosure is addressed to Abdool Ruheem.

After Compliments,—Your letter dated 12th September has been received and understood. Previous to the receipt of your letter Usd Ali Khan, son-in-law of Ameer Khan, mentioned to me that money had been paid into the hands of Ameer Khan at Calcutta and on receipt of this letter I immediately realized the Rupees 200 on account balance price of books from Usd Ali Khan. Make yourself easy as to this matter.

God grant you his blessing in this world and in that to come.

I am praying to God for your recovery from illness, that you may remain safe from all the calamities of this world, and that you may enjoy rank and distinction. Amen.

Respects to you and your relatives.

EXHIBIT No. 47E

FORMER TRIAL.

Envelope.

Post-marks, Patna, 25th February 1862; sorted Calcutta, February 1862; Commercolly, 2nd March 1862.

Address.—This letter to reach Commercolly in the Moonsiff's Court, to Baboo Kishen Nauth Chuckerbutty, Vakeel of Court, and thence to Mea Mahomed Shakir Sahib, dated 25th Shaban year 1278 Hijree (from Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen.)

Letter to Cazee Abdool Ruhman Khan. After compliments.—Your letter dated 21st January reached me and I learnt its contents. I pray to God that you may remain in safety and be employed in carrying out the wishes of God. Amen.

Out of the Beoparries you have sent, only eight persons have reached here. Of these Mahomed Zakir and Shaik Nowa have been rejected on account of their old age. The rest, God be praised, shall be sent to *the godown* shortly. With regard to the hoondee of Rupees 107-4 that you have sent to Ameer Khan in Calcutta, I shall send you its receipt on getting the amount. I have received two letters from Shargoola Khan, one from Patna and another from Bograh; and at present Faqueer Ruhmutoolla and Meer Shobratee have arrived from the *burra godown*. Whilst these persons were at the godown, the heirs of Huzrut Shahrullah, deceased, with their party, twice attacked the *Beoparries* to plunder the property; but by God's aid on both occasions they were driven back, and it is known from the English newspapers that they had a severe conflict with the *Beoparries* on the 16th Shaban, and God be praised, they retreated and went off, and many were sent to hell, and seven persons of their chief people were captured by the *Beoparries*. I have written this for your information; blessings on you and your connections. Salam to friends and relatives.

EXHIBIT No. 47F.

FORMER TRIAL.

Post-marks, Patna, 24th March 1862; Commercally, 30th March 1862.

Same address as No. 47E., dated 22nd Ramzan 1278 Hijree, namely, being written by Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen to Cazee Abdool Ruhman.

After compliments.—Before this I have sent you one or two letters (by public Dák) by private hand, you should have received them. The money you sent on account of the books through Ameer Khan has not reached me. Two letters addressed to Nazir Rehanoodeen have gone by mistake to Commercolly to Baboo Kishen Nauth Chuckerbutty, Vakeel of Court. Probably they have been received by this time, you ought to send them on without delay to Nazir Rehanoodeen, because they are very important. Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim has arrived here safely with his companions *and will take his departure to the big godown* in a day or so. You ought to be firm in your place, and try your best endeavours in sending off the *Beoparries*, otherwise time will be lost and we will repent. With regard to family affairs, you will act as directed by Moulvie Ibrahim. Act strictly up to his orders. Don't be idle or make delay. Enclosed are letters to the address of Moulvie Urjunoola, Mahomed Nuseeroodeen, Mahomed Gureeboolla, and Hajee Taroollah. Please hand them to the respective parties. Ameeroodeen reaches here safely; salam to relations, salam to Hajee Meeroollah Jackander Sahib. God save him, salam to him to ascertain the state of affairs detailed above from Cazee Abdool Ruhman, and that he should remain here, and whatever Moulvie Ibrahim has instructed him he should act up to. Let him act up to the letter. Be mindful of this.

(On the back of the same letter.)

From Mahomed Ibrahim. After compliments.—Let it be known I arrived here on the 18th Ramzan. Whatever I have learned from the Bengalee letter, I have heard more than that. It is getting late, so I cannot write. Just infer from this, that notwithstanding many difficulties occurring there, I have sent with great pleasure, and after arriving there it will be difficult. News has spread out. Those who are anxious to come should be sent quickly; send your sons and make arrangments for the families of the pilgrims. Be thankful and take care of them always; and the property and the profits send as you have been doing. Give my salams to Hajee Mehroollah

Jackandar, and tell him to remain where he is, and obey my directions. Salam to Meea Abdool Azeez and Meea Abdool Mujeed. The time is short. As our brother came forward quickly so that nothing may remain for the morrow, because at this time if the first commander does not come, the second commander may perhaps do so. After this you may not even find *him*. Salam from Hybuttoola; take care of my family. Further, send one of the Sahibzadas immediately, and don't keep the other near the enemy, for it is against the wish of God. You are wise. I say no more.

EXHIBIT No. 47G.

FORMER TRIAL.

Post-marks, Jessore, 30th March 1862; Commercolly, 31st March 1862.

From Rehanoodeen, Nazir of the Jessore Court, to Kazee Abdool Ruhman *alias* Kazee Meea Jan at Commercolly.

My object in writing to you is, that a letter to my address was sent to you, which you have not forwarded to me, about three or four days ago. The sender of the letter informed me of the letter in question. Pray send it to me without delay. Moulvie Nusseeroodeen has left this for Calcutta.

EXHIBIT No. 47H.

FORMER TRIAL.

Bengalee Letter.

Post-marks, Benares, 31st March 1862; Commercolly, 1st April 1862.

On the envelope: From Rehanoodeen, Nazir, to Kazee Abdool Ruhman *alias* Meea Jan, leader towards God, and guide towards the faith of the prophet.

Inside the envelope is written: Salam from Rehanoodeen. I enclose a letter from the *godown*, make yourself acquainted with its contents and pray for me. Send the chullans quickly. I am going to Huj (a pilgrimage.) If God will, I shall take my departure shortly. I write this for your information.

1268 Bengal.

In this letter I send also my salam to Hajee Mehroollah *Jackandar*.

A large number of Hajees are proceeding in your direction, be good enough to give them what they may require. This will be for the sake of religion. The enclosure is as follows:—

From Ruheem Buksh to Kazee Meea Jan and Hajee Mehroollah.

After compliments.—It is ten or eleven months since I left home for this place, and I am thankful to say I am well and happy. I sent several letters, but have received no replies as yet. People of other parties have arrived, but none of my party (Jumâut). This makes me anxious. The expenses of food and clothing are defrayed from the Sircaree treasury with great ease, but whatever else any one may need, be purchased from his own private funds. I have no funds, so I desire you will get some money from my house and send it by the bearer of this letter or by some one of the Jumâut who may be coming here, and tell me how you fare. You must remember that the work I am engaged in is for the benefit of my faith and of the world and in this you must not be negligent.

By raising yourself in the estimation of the superiors of the *chota godown*, you will also gain the approbation of God in the next life.

You cannot climb without a ladder.

In a few days this matter will be evident.

If any one wishes to come and trade in this direction, send him after arranging for his family.

EXHIBIT No. 47J.

PERSIAN AND HINDEE.

FORMER TRIAL.

To Kazee Meea Jan Bhaee Sahib, from Patna to Commercolly Court, sent by Koorban Ali, of Patna; post-marks, Patna 7th April 1862; Commercolly, 18th April 1862.

From Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen to Kazee Abdool Ruhman.

After compliments.—Informs you that the money received for the books from *the godown* has reached. Be easy on this point. Take care of Moonshee Koorban Ali's family. Tell the other Mussulmans also to take care. Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim has left this for the *big godown*.

Bengalee.

To Kazee Meea Jan. After compliments.—You are informed that Meea Abdoollah and his companions all arrived in safety at the *godown* on the 25th Cheyt. Keep an eye on Syud Meea, and as I wrote to you to sell my house, it is superfluous to say more. You are my provider. You will do what you think fit. In the merchant's *godown* here there is a great collection of goods, but to get out quickly is impossible. I tell you this.—Dated 26th Cheyt.

EXHIBIT No. 47.

FORMER TRIAL.

Post-marks, Patna, 24th April 1862; Commercolly, April 1862, (date not plain.)

Address, to Baboo Kishen Nauth Chuckerbutty, Vakeel of Court, and thence to Meean Mahomed Shakir, dated 24th Shawal 1278, Thursday, bearing, written by Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen, to Kazee Abdool Ruhman.

After compliments.—Be it known, that all is tranquil and peaceful here, and we wish you the same there. A letter has just been received from the *godown*. Its contents are as follows; but for want of time to spare from the affairs of the *Sircar* I cannot write in full, so this short note must suffice. The circumstances of Meer Sahib's affairs are brightening every day. It is impossible to give full details. The business of the Sircar is also thriving. With regard to the cases, the agents and people of business hanging about the Court are preparing the *missils*, and day and night are troubling their brains in vain. They also say that the Meer Sahib's case, in which the defendant is a powerful man, is not to be won.

May their words end. Two trustworthy peons, one after the other, have come from the *big godown*. From them we learn the state of the Meer Sahib and the *godown's* affairs in detail, which I cannot give in this paper, especially because some of Meer Sahib's plans, which I do not wish to expose at present, will shortly come out and gladden your heart and the hearts of those who are anxiously waiting. Your younger brother, Mahomed Morad, with four beads and Meeah Busheeroodeen, the younger brother, Moulvie Nusseeroodeen, with eleven beads, have arrived here in safety, and will proceed on the *big godown* to-day or to-morrow. Salam to all relations and friends. Be it known to Hajee Mehroolah Jakandar, after compliments, that he

should learn the happy news from the above, and that it is not the time to be neglectful. Be active in the *Bhopar* business.

P. S.—To Kazee Abdool Ruheem. Be it again known that he is not to forget to take care of the family of Meea *Morud*. To write *you* in this affair is like giving instructions to Plato.

EXHIBIT No. 47K.

Former Trial.

Petition from Mahomed Roohoollah to the address of his parents, both aunts and grandmother, that he himself is all right and wishes them the same.

On the 9th Juma-ood Sanee I arrived safely at my destination, where I have been highly delighted. I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the Almighty, by whose benevolence I have reached this place, and find the business in a flourishing state, even more flourishing than I expected; in fact, "if there is a paradise on the face of the earth it is this! it is this! it is this!" Pray to God that we may remain here, and that the Almighty may crown our errand with success. Amen.

On the back of the above, after an opening address to some senior or superior, whom he calls *Huzrut*,

From Buseeroodeen, whom may God forgive. On the 9th Juma-ood Sanee we came here with women and children to the *big godown* (*godam kulan*) and we are all in health by the blessing of God, may God continue his blessing! To him all praise belongs! I will communicate to you the rest of the news at convenience; at this moment I have not the leisure. This must be enough. Salam to Shaik Mohyoodeen Sahib, my brother, the author of all goodness, and to near relatives, both old and young; by their names give each severally my salams.

Written on 11th Juma-ood Sanee Hijree 1279, (4th December 1862.)

On the cover (torn from the cover) Your Highness. After compliments.—Three letters in regular succession, with (receipts) of the *Beoparries*, in the vicinity of Serajgunge, came to hand. Hajee Mehroollah has been seriously ill for two months, therefore I could not send you the value of the books; in seven or ten days it shall be sent. My son Abdool Azeez is in Calcutta. I learn from this letter that he, according to my directions, (tore) in the *big godown*. I have also been for a long time anxious to go to Azeemabad (*i. e.*, Patna) that I should meet you also send the Meean towards that place ahead or take him with you. Let me know your opinion on this, I will act accordingly. Take such care of the family, and of the evidence of the informer and other fellow-residents, as you think fit. The state of my affairs is known to you! and this year it has been loss sad

N. B.—The letter here gets to the corner cut to form the envelope as below:—

Envelope.—This letter to Commercolly, in the Moonsiff's Court, to Baboo Kishen Nauth Chuckerbutty, Vakeel of Court, and from hence to Meea Mahomed Shakir. God save him, dated 13th Zeequad 1278 Hijree, (repeated). Postmarks, 14th May 1862 (illegible); 18th May 1862, Jessore; 18th May 1862 Commercolly.

EXHIBIT No. 47K.

To Abdool Ruhman. After compliments and mutual wishes of happiness.—Your letter is received and I have understood its contents. The letter addressed to Mahomed Ibrahim I shall forward to the *godam kulan* to-day or to-morrow. May God grant you and your son speedy recovery from the illness which you have been suffering from, and also release you from the debt you have incurred. I enclose copies of two letters, one from Shaik Busseeroodeen Sahib—may his bounty never fail! and one from the light of my eyes, a part of my liver; may his years be long; which have been just received from the *godown*. After seeing them, forward this letter with the enclosed copies to Moonshee Abdool Hadee without delay.

Salams to relatives and friends, old and young. On the back of this letter is an endorsement—

From Mohyoodeen to Moonshee Abdool Hadee Sahib (in the same hand-writing as the letter itself).

Make yourself acquainted with the contents of the above, and see both the copies referred to, and collect all friends and well-wishers and read these to them and give my salams to every one.

EXHIBIT No. 47L.

Former Trial.

Bengalee letter marked No. A.

Glad things regarding the Imam, praises be on him. A month since the nephew of the Imam Huzrut Syed Mahomed Yakoob visited your house from Bareilly. He will return to his home in a few days. We, Mahomedans, have derived great benefit from him and he says that Huzrut Imam will be manifested within two years. A letter has just been received from Azad Khan at the *godown*. It gives us to understand that such good arrangements are made there as never were before, and by the blessing of God the *Beoparries* have come together in great numbers, and *Hafiz Abdoollah* Sahib, who came by permission of Azad Khan, who gave him his full confidence, gives us the following glad tidings:—

Azad Khan Sahib was sitting on the roof of his house looking towards the West, all the people in sound sleep. Huzrut Imam Sahib appeared to him and, confronting him, shewed him confidence, and admonished him to remain firm in his business. He also gave him the palm of his right hand to lick, which gave him great pleasure. The Imam then extended out his tongue and told him to lick that also. He did so and there was no bounds to the delight he received. This expanded the mind of Azad Khan tenfold, and Azad Khan said to His Highness, verily before this our forerunners have tumbled over the stones in these hills and died expecting you. Now we also, having deserted our wives and children, are sitting here in expectation of you. If you will allow it, let me present them to you now.

The Imam replied wait even in this way, having met with you three or four times, first I will call them then and embrace them. Saying this, he took his departure to the West and Azad Khan lay weeping till the morning.

2nd Glad Tidings.

Doura, a person, has brought a letter from the Huzrut of the following contents:—

Oh brethren, many persons like thieves will come to plunder your *godown*. If you remain

firm, it will be good for you all. Those plunderers will all be killed, after which I will appear. Should you not be firm, all labour will be lost, and others will be chosen in your room.

Dated Zequad 1278, corresponds with May A. D. 1862, written by Busseeroodeen and Mohyoodeen. Salam to all brothers from Mahomed Ibrahim. The last letter received shews the business as near at hand. The thieves will attack the *godown* on the 4th of *Rubee-ool Sanee*, corresponds with 29th September 1862. This is mentioned in a letter received on the 4th Johar, corresponds with 27th September 1862, let all pray. This is the time for sending Mal. Know for certain that the rates for Mal are getting high. This is the time for business.

EXHIBIT No. 47M.

FORMER TRIAL.

Post-marks, Patna, 23rd July 1862; Jessore, 27th July 1862; Commercolly 28th.

From Mohyoodeen to Meea Mahomed Shakir Sahib, care of Baboo Kissenmauth Chuckerbutty (as before) of 24 Mohurrum 1279, Tuesday, 22nd July 1862.

To Kazee Meean Jan, after compliments.—I received your letter regarding Abdool Azeez having been sick with a boil on the back and regarding your own sickness and that of Hazee Mehroollah, and that you could not procure boats on hire. I have been much concerned by this, and pray to God for your safety, rank, and distinction. The amount of Rupees 125 you sent by hoondee has been received; regarding your brother and other *Beoparries* of that country that have gone to the *big godown*. I will get you information of their arrival shortly. Huzrut Fyaz Allum, Shaik Busseeroodeen Sahib, may his generosity flow on for ever with his family, and my second son, and my elder brother's second son, have gone to the *godam kalan* and on the 15th Mohurrum left Benares City. My business on Sirearee account is doubled at present. Pray for me that God will accomplish this great work through my unworthy hands. Salam to Hazee Mehroollah Jackandar.

EXHIBIT No. 47N.

FORMER TRIAL.

Three letters N., O., P.

Post-marks, Calcutta, 14th September 1861; Commercolly, 17th September 1861. Address To Commercolly Moonsiff's Court, to Kazee Abdool Ruhman, written by Ameer Khan from Calcutta, 8th Rubi-ool-awul 1278 Hijree.

After compliments.—Your registered letter dated 3rd Rubi-ool-awul, enclosing a hoondee for Rupees 200 on account price of books for transmission to Azeemabad, came to hand through the Post Office. May you remain safe! I have given credit for the hoondee in the Azeemabad account. I will send the amount to Azeemabad as you desire. I have also received your letter dated 2nd Rubi-ool-awul two days before.

Dated 8th Rubi-ool-awul 1278.

EHXIBIT No. 47O.

FORMER TRIAL.

To Shaik Sahib.

After compliments.—I am well and wish you well. Your letter asking me to send a hoondee on Azeemabad to Hatkhela by the Post Office, has been received and I have become acquainted with its contents. My friend, whatever sum of money you may wish to send to Azeemabad pay into the godown of Ameer Khan at Nazirpore, Pubna, and having got a hoondee in favor of Zoorawar Khan, send it to Azeemabad, or send it to me and I will forward it to Zoorawar Khan.

If this cannot be done, get a hoondee on the Mahajuns of Hatkhela, on receipt of which I will send the money to Zoorawar Khan at Azeemabad; make yourself easy on this matter.

Dated 8th Zeequad 1278 Hijree, Thursday, Calcutta.

EXHIBIT No. 47P.

FORMER TRIAL.

Post-marks, Calcutta, 2nd June 1862; Commercolly, 4th June 1862.

Address.—To Abdoollah Khan *alias* Meea Jan, Commercolly, from Ameer Khan, Calcutta, 3rd Zilhij 1278 Hijree.

Khan Sahib, after compliments—I have received your letter enclosing two hoondees for Rupees 125, written by Ameer Khan, Pubna, on account price of books. I have sent the amount of the hoondees to Azeemabad through Zoorawar Khan. Make yourself at ease.

EXHIBIT No. 28.

Translation of Documents in Persian.

Envelope directed to the most respected and Moulvie Abdoollah from an inferior, Esoph Hossein.

Most respected, &c., after compliments and observance.—I beg to represent that I have been unable to re-pay the 20 Rupees I owe on account of having been at great expense, and have but small resources, moreover on account of this being the end of the year, I have not drawn two months' salary. I feel much ashamed and dare not solicit your favor, but as you are a friend, I represent that it has been decided. That Shaik Soopon Ali, the bearer of this, should get his living by starting a shop for sale of salt and tobacco. I have done my best for him, now I hope that yourself and Shaik Mahomed Hossein will give him something out of the Zakat and other money and reap the advantage of your charity. My salam to you father, Moulvie Ellahi Buksh.

EXHIBIT No. 29.

Translation of Documents in Urdu.

To my brother (Aldynia) Moulvie Ahmed Khan Sahib. "Mud Zul Hoo" (may his shadow be lengthened, as from a younger to elder.) I represent that I Nohila (as from a female) together with all my family are well and pray for your welfare.

The prescription you gave from the dropping of water, and also for the ointment I could not obtain Camel's fat, Baboona root, and Matcoh. The rest of the medicines sent I am not benefited thereby, if possible prepare some other medicine and send it by Dâk; besides the above prescription send me some other, so that if one does not answer I may try another.

I am suffering from cold, send some pills that will do the cold good, without affecting my other complaint of which you are acquainted; the pills will not answer, send some others of more effective quality; secondly, send me a memorandum of the cost, I will send it to the compounder.

Many salams to Baboo Jan Buksh. Shaik Fyaz Ali, my brother Kadir Buksh, Shaik Meea Roohoollah Sahib, and my aunts send salams, and prayers to you and to your wife and to the great Hakeem Sahib and to your mother-in-law and others and other elders and brothers and beloved ones.

From Baboo Jan to Moulvie Ahmed Ali. After salams, represents that the Dacca Gomastah with his pieces of cloth for the shop has not yet arrived; when it is received, acknowledgment will be sent.

There is every appearance of the suit being quickly instituted. The result is in the hands of the Mooktear, you pray for the prosperity of this matter.

Dated 25th Zelhija 1279 Hijree, 13th June 186 .

Envelope, directed to Moulvie Ahmedoolla Sahib, was found in some bundle which is placed with this Exhibit to shew that Ahmed Ali's and Hamid's letters had some place of deposit.

No. A6.—No. 30.

From ———— to Moulvie Sahib or head of family. This letter appears to be written from Village *Munara*.

With reference to a case in Court, asks for his blessings and that of the gentlemen of the Kafilah. In which also blessing is sent to Moulvie Yakeen, and sends salams to the wife of the person addressed and other women, and Zeenut Hossein sends salam to Moulvie Ahmud Oolla, Moulvie Fyaz Ali, Moulvie Yahiya Ali, and *all the men of Kafilah*, and salams are sent to Abdool Hamid and other brothers, and tells it is all right in Mooctukee Turhie and Belah Villages. Salams to *Ahmedoollah*.

No. 33.

From Fyaz Ali the humble, to an elder.—Up to this moment I have not heard any news of *godown* that I can write to you. If God wishes whenever I hear, I shall write, as you delayed in sending it was good as there was no want for it here, and my younger brother, if God wishes, will come back on Thursday. Every thing is all right here, the rest you will learn from the letters of youngers.

No. 36.

From Elahi Buksh to Enquire from the learned men. You should not have expended *Zakat* from your own property, because the amount of this money won't remain long, *i. e.*, should not be in balance. I do not know who have received the Zakat money, relations, orphans, travellers, *fighters for religion*, have received or not; if undeserved men have received it, there is no benefit. I do not forbid to give *Zakat* as is God's will, and Mahomed says that at the end of the world some people will say that to give Zakat is loss.

No. 41.

Letter addressed from Mahomed Hossein and copies of other letters I have seen, by seeing them I was very much surprized, there is wonderful Let us see what; see what color flowers will blow to us who are young, there is nothing but silence, we have no power to breathe, to-day myself and brother Abdool Ruheem from Cawnpore having sent off Syed Mahomed Hukeem and having seen cities, arrived home. We are quite tired by the troubles of the journey and cannot write more; the rest you will hear from the letter of Moulvie Mahomed Hakeem.

EXHIBIT No. 46A.

Former Trial.

Bengalee letter from Oosman Ali to his father Nusseemoodeen.

After compliments.—By your good wishes I am alive. After travelling home, I travelled through Jessore, Furreedpore, and on arrival at Burrisaul I wrote you a letter, from which you must have learnt my state.

The Mahomedans of this part of the country have an excellent idea of the purpose for which I have come and are obedient. Pray to God for me that I may be always employed in the work of the faith, and you will reap your full reward at the day of judgment.

You have taught me the language of religion, and God also has prepared me for the work of the faith and there is nothing to be compared with this.

I have eaten as a guest almost every day since leaving home, and from twenty-five to thirty men join me in prayers five times a day. This is the result of my having undertaken God's service, otherwise I am not deserving so much distinction.

If you have not been to village Chungureea, go at once to make arrangements for the wood; also take with you the three jewels and other articles for Abdool Latif. If you do not do this, it will be a shame to us.

Golam Kadir and Khoorshed Ali are doing well; send this news to their homes.

Salam to Chota Haji, acquaint him with the contents of this letter.

Note.—The writer Osman Ali himself certifies.

EXHIBIT No. 46B.

Former Trial.

Bengalee letter found in the house of Moazzim Sirdar. From Oosman Ali to Sirdar Moazzim, after compliments and expressions of good wishes.—On arriving at home I wrote to Jessore and *chota godown*. A reply to my letter and an order for you has been received. In a few days I should have come to you, but by doing so I shall not be able to return home in time for the Eed, and at the same time I will pay a visit to the Haji Sahib.

Do not go southward yet, my coming to you is by order of the *Sircar*. 22nd Phagoon 1269 Bengalee.

EXHIBIT No. 46C.

Former Trial.

Letter found in the house of Moazzim Sirdar to his son Ismail. After compliments and good wishes.—I received your letter of the 30th. The news of the *godown* is as follows:—

That Mooheb (the Master) has not reached the *godown*, D. V. he will come soon. According to the Mooheb's order the Naib carries on the trade and gains great profits. All Mahomedans should now pray and cry to God. Tell them that I expect to remain here some time. Don't fear any thing as to this. I stay here by the wish of the Sirdar of the *chota godown*. If God will, he will send us soon. It is proper that all in the house should attend carefully to their religious duties,